SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette, October* 14.)

ADMIRALTY, 12th October, 1881.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's. Order in Council of 30th April, 1877—Engr. J. P. Williams has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 7th inst.

ADMIRALTY, 14th October, 1881.

Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers, Bristol Brigade.—J. J. Jenkins, R. Capper, C. Bath, and E. F. Daniel, Esqrs., to be Sub-Lieuts. J. F. Fry, Esq., to be Hony. Surgn.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette, October* 14.)

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, 14th October, 1881.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut G. E. McClellan, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete Establt.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. J. F. Green, to be Capt., vice Bt.-Maj. F. W. Hemming, seconded.

7th Dragoon Guards, Lieut. U. G. C. de Burgh, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete Establt.

23rd Hussars, Maj. B. L. Gilson retires on temporary half-pay.

4th Hussars, Lieut. J. Farmer, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete Establt.

5th Lancers, Lieut. G. R. Tafton to be Capt, vice Bt. Maj. R. F. Morrison, retired.

Lieut. H. G. Nicholas, from the 1st Dragoon Guards to be Capt., vice R. St. L. Moore, retired.

9th Lancers, Lieut. E. B. McInnis, Adjt., to be Capt., to complete Establt.

11th Hussars, Maj. J. D. H. Stewart, C. M. G., to be Lieut.-Col., vice E. S. Rivett-Carnac, seconded for service on the Staff.

12th Lancers, Riding-Master, with the honorary and relative rank of Capt., H. Hubbard retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.

14th Hussars, Lieut. W. L. McCall resigns his Commission.

16th Hussars, Lieut. J. C. Hanford-Flood to be Capt., vice J. D. P. French, seconded.

Coldstream Guards, Qrmr., with the honorary and relative rank of Capt., J. Irish retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.

Scots Guards, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Honble R. S. G. Stapleton Cotton retires on half-pay.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Capt. B. G. Booth, to be Maj., vice F. de La Morison, seconded.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Supnmry. Capt. G. F. Harris to be Capt., vice C. R. Taaffe, seconded.

The Norfolk Regiment, Maj. H. W. M. Baskerville retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Suffolk Regiment, Lieut. E. J. Vance has been seconded for service as a Depy. Asst. Comsy-Genl. on probation.

Bedfordshire Regiment, Capt. C. F. Filliter, from the 3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusilrs., to be Capt., vice H. Trevelyan, who exchanges.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Capt. and Bt. Maj. J. S. Smyth has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The appointment as Probationer for the I. S. C. of Lieut. F. J. B. Priestley is postdated to 29th July, 1881.

The Lincolnshire Fusiliers, Capt. G. E. Kenworthy-Browne retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Maj. N. E. Carr retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. H. Trevelyan, from the Bedfordshire Regt. to be Capt., vice C. F. Filliter, who exchanges.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Qr.-mr. with the honorary and relative rank of Capt. W. Ware retires on retired pay with the honorary rank of Maj.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Maj. P. H. Follett retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Lieut. A. Dumaresq has been seconded for service as a Depy. Asst. Comsy-Genl. on probation.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment) Lieut. A. J. Preston to be Capt., vice Bt. Maj. R. H. Fawcett, retired.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Capt. and Bt. Maj. C. Cornish has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

The Essex Regiment, Lieut W L Boswell has been appointed a Probationer for the I. S. C.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment), Qr.-mr., with the honorary and relative rank of Capt., S. Deacon retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.

The King's Light Infantry (Shropshire Regiment), Lieut. W. B. Hitching resigns his Commission.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Capt A H. Bircham to be Maj., vice Bt. Lieut-Col. F. W. Grenfell, seconded for service on the Staff.

Capt. H.A.H. Ward to be Maj., vice A. H. Bircham, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment), The undermentioned Officers retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col., dated 1st July, 1881, of Maj. and Bt. Lieut-Col. D. Hastings, as notified in the Gazette of 23rd Aug., 1881, is cancelled.

Maj. and Bt. Col. D. Hastings has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.-Genl.

Capt. Thomas E. Verner to be Maj., vice Bt. Col. D. Hastings, retired.

The Manchester Regiment, Lieut. A. T. P. Hudson retires on temporary half-pay.

Sergt-Maj T. Hornby, from the 63rd Regtl. Dist., to be Qr.-mr., vice D. Munro, retired.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Capt. F. S. Dugmore has been placed on retired pay.

Capt. E. T. B. Sparks to be Maj., vice A. H. Hyslop seconded.

The Durham Light Infantry, Maj. E. R. Coker to be Lieut-Col., vice H. W. C. Bulkeley, retired on half-pay.

Capt. C. L. Allan to be Maj., vice E. R. Coker.

The Gordon Highlanders, Capt. and Bt. Maj. J. Esser to be Maj., vice J. C. M. Vandeleur, retires.

The Royal Irish Rifle, Capt. Sir G. F. Clarke Travers, Bart., to be Maj., vice W. R. Gray, retired.

The Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade), Maj. E. J. Fryer retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

Capt. L. R. Stopford-Sackville to be Maj., vice R. H. L. Anstruther, seconded for service on the Staff.

Capt. H. B. Buchanan to be Maj., vice L. V. Swaine, seconded for service as Mily. Attaché.

Capt. the Hon'ble. Otway F. S. Cuffe resigns his Commission.

Sergt-Maj. R. F. Rankin to be Qr.-mr.-sergt., vice W. J. S. Seabey, retired.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Capt. F. J. Tidy to be Maj., vice Bt. Lieut.-Col. J. W. Smythe, retired.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Lieut-Col W. S. Jervis retires on half-pay.

Army Pay Department, Paymr. and Hony. Capt. E. R. M. Baskerville has been placed on retired pay.

Surgn.-Maj. C. F. Richards, M.B., from half-pay, to be Surgn.-Maj.

Surgn.-Maj. J. Coates, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Bgde.-Surgn.

Surgn.-Maj. W. D. Wallis has been granted retired pay with the honorary rank of Bgde.-Surgn.

Surgn.-Maj. H. Hyde has retired on temporary half-pay.

BREVET.

Capt. C. O. Cornish, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to be Major.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut.-Col. C. S. Dowson, retired pay, late 10th Foot, retires from the service, receiving the value of his Commission.

Capt. and Bt. Lieut.-Col. J. F. Birch, half-pay, late 3rd West India Regt., Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

The Bt. rank of Col. conferred on Lieut.-Col. H. H. Lyster, C. B., V.C., Ben. S. C., in London Gazette, 25th Nov., 1879, is antedated to 1st Oct., 1877.

The undermentioned Officers to be Cols. :—

Major and Bt. Lieut.-Col. D. Hastings, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)

Lieut.-Col. A. T. Moore, V. C., Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. C. D'Urban La Touche, Bom. S. C.

Lieut.-Col. C. Eccles, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Hercy, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)

Lieut.-Col. W. L. Browne, 5th Lancers.

Lieut.-Col. H. Lock, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Tompson, C.B., the Leicestershire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. E. Tanner, C.B., the King's (Liverpool Regt.)

Lieut.-Col. E. A. Gore, 6th Dragoons.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. M. Browne, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

Lieut.-Col. T. F. Dixon, the Dorsetshire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. W. W. Corban, Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.)

Lieut.-Col. W. D. Shipley, the Prince Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)

Lieut.-Col. E. D'H. Fairclough, the Northamptonshire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. R. E. Carr, the Worcestershire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. J. N. Beasley, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusilrs).

Lieut.-Col. R. B. Lloyd, the Worcestershire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. H. F. Watson, the Cheshire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. J. R. Harvey, the King's Own Borderers.

Lieut.-Col. E. J. Scovell, the Manchester Regt.

Lieut.-Col. J. D. Dundas, the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieut.-Col. W. H. Richards, the Border Regt.

Lieut.-Col. C. G. Grant, the Leicestershire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. F. C. Hill, the Essex Regt.

Lieut.-Col. H. G. White, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)

Lieut-Col. W. B. B. Barwell, the Oxfordshire Light Infy.

Lieut-Col. A. H. Utterson, the Leicestershire Regt.

Lieut-Col. C. J. C. Sillery, the Suffolk Regt.

Lieut-Col. T. M. Baillie the Oxfordshire Light Infy.

Lieut-Col. Aylmer S. Cameron, V.C., the King's Own Borderers.

Lieut-Col. T. A. Hall, half-pay, Professor of Mily. History at the Staff College.

Lieut-Col. J. N. Colthurst, the Royal Warwickshire Regt.

Lieut-Col. T. R. Stevenson, Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusilrs.)

Lieut-Col. A. H. Vincent, 3rd Hussrs.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble. C. J. F. Powys, the Welsh Regt.

Lieut.-Col. H. Parnell, C.B., the Buffs (East Kent Regt.)

Lieut-Col. W. T. Corrie, the Devonshire Regt.

Lieut.-Col. M. J. R. MacGregor, the Royal Irish Regt.

Lieut.-Col. F. D. Walters, the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Brett, the Oxfordshire Light Infy.

Lieut.-Col. H. P. Phillipps, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt).

Lieut.-Col. Dawson S. Warren, C.B., the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)

The undermentioned Officers to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col :—

Capt., and Hony. Major J. McLoughlin, retired full-pay, late 11th Husrs.

Maj. H. Parker, retired pay, late East Yorkshire Regt.

Maj.-General W. H. Kirby retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Genl.

Maj.-Genl E. B. Cureton retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Genl.

Lieut.-Col. W. S. Jervis, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Col.

Maj. V. O'Connor, half-pay, late 47th Foot, retires from the Service by the surrender of his half-pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. D. McMahon, half-pay, late Mily. Train, Staff Officer of Pensioners, is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Maj.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Officers resign their Commissions :—

Capt. D. C. Lindsay, Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia.

Capt. V. L. Philipps, Royal Carmarthen Artillery Militia.

Lieut. C. C. Dallas.

Lieut. C. G. S. James.

SPEECHES BY THE POLITICAL LEADERS.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

THE reception of Mr. Gladstone at Leeds was of the most enthusiastic character. During his two days' stay in that town the Premier delivered five speeches.

At a banquet on Friday evening (Oct. 8th), Mr. Gladstone delivered the following speeches on the Irish Question. I have been challenged by the leader of the Conservative party to speak openly and explicitly on the subject of Ireland, and I will meet the challenge. (Cheers.) Sir Stafford Northcote had indeed been anticipated by a person acting with different view, by one whom I am glad to call, from his mature convictions, one of the most brilliant ronaments of the Liberal party. I mean Lord Derby (Lord cheers.) In a recent essay on the Land Act. he has declared that the passing of that Act imposes upon the Government new and special obligations with reference to the enforcement of the law and those rights of property and the preservation of peace and order which are inseparable from any, without which no nation is worthy of freedom or capable of enjoying it. (Cheers.) Now Ireland is in a great crisis. In a short time a law which is now merely in existence in writing will be a matter of reality and on the working of the Land Act may depend the greatest issues with regard to the prosperity of Ireland and all the inroads of progress. I know not what the Irish crisis may be in store for us. I will venture to describe what I regard as its character. Gentlemen, your party has for several generations been distinguished for its anxiety to promote the redress of Irish grivances. You know that you have achieved material progress. It has been owing not to be expected in a country where there is so little variety of pursuits. Forty years ago the deposits in the Irish banks were but £5,000,000. Some 18 years after, or afterwards they had risen to seven millions, but there are now in the Irish banks deposits, representing almost entirely the savings of the agricultural classes, amounting to thirty millions sterling. (Loud cheers.) Then, there is a decline in all offences and crimes, with the exception of those which are agrarian—(hear, hear)—and the criminal offenders are now only 3,000 as compased with 18,000 forty or fifty years ago. (Cheers.) These are indications of real progress about which there can be no mistake. We are not going to be baffled by difficulties created for certain purposes. With respect to the Land Act, the Irish tenant has shown for many generations the hospitable and trusted advisers of the people. have earnestly urged its acceptance, and to give it a full and fair trial. In some cases unscrupulous persons belonging to the class above have held the same ideas. There are many others who are loyally attached to their country who wish to give a trial to the Land Act. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has published a pamplet, in which he advises the reception of the law gratelully, and its utilisation to the utmost possibility. We have striven our best to give to tenants what they wanted—that kind of reasonable security which is their due. Let me do justice to a gentlemen whose name in Ireland is respected, even among those who differ most widely from him. I allude to Mr. Dillon, the member for Tipperary. Mr. Dillon is a man of the most extreme opinions upon every question connected ep with the nationality of Ireland. Suppose you were like Mr. Dillon, that you believed Ireland was entitled to complete independence, which I think it would be both unjust and unpopular, and that you were prosecuting that notion, you found a measure passed by what some of them over there think an alien Parliament, granting with liberality unknown in the history the land legislation which now prevails in Ireland, what would you do? Would you, in consequence of your ulterior views, reject that Act? Would you keep men in insecurity who might enjoy a stable confidence? Would you keep tnem in a condition in which they know nothing of making a provision for their families, when they might have those means at their command, on account of your ulterior views? No, you would not. Now would say you were not justified in interrupting the benevolent legislation of a measure like the Land Act, and that is what Mr. Dillon alone, I am sorry to say among his friends, has done. (Cheers.) He will not give up his extreme political ends, but neither will he take upon himself the fearful responsibility of attempting to plunge his country into permanent disorder. I claim him as an opponent, but an opponent whom I am glad to support. Now I have the painful duty of dealing with very different conduct. For nearly the first time in the history of Christendom a small body of men have arisen who are not ashamed to preach to Ireland the doctrine of public plunder. (Loud cheers.) I make that charge advisedly on the conviction which I hold, and I shall ask you to judge with me whether it is not wrung from me by demonstrative evidence and the hard necessities of the case. (Cheers.) I must describe briefly five points of political discussion that are now receiving the consideration of the Government. Within a few short weeks it may be necessary to be decided which of the two political discussion people of Ireland will prefer. I speak of the representative of the opinions of a number of gentlmen of considerable ability—Mr. Parnell, the member for Cork. Do not let it be supposed I am going to describe what sometimes called the Irish party and sometime the Home Rule party, or to charge on that party the doctrines of which I now speak. The majority of Irish members are nominally Home Rulers; but of these nominal Home Rulers a considerable portion, such as my respected friend Mr. Shaw in particular—(cheers)—are saying that they are not amongst those who would do things of which they are ashamed. Even of those who will not recognise Mr. Shaw there are many who reject in their souls these doctrines, but who [illegible] together either the power or the courage [illegible] men who teach doctrines which I am going to describe. I do not wish to be hateful of men, and nothing but a handful of men in Parliament, whom I will not call a party, for they are not entitled to it, make themselves respectively responsible for the new gospel of Irish patriotism, and I need not say how hard it is to understand how far it may be with them a matter of compulsion, and how far a matter of will to act as they are doing. How will take the case of Mr. Parnell? Let me here say that the state of things in Ireland is coming to a question of law on the one hand, and sheer lawlessness on the other. (Cheers.) I will go briefly over the five points of Irish patriotism as it was knon in the time of O'Connell, and as it is now being made known in a very different shape. O'Connell professed his unconditional and unswerving fidelity to the Crown of England. Mr. Parnell says, if the Crown of England is to be the link between the two countries it must be the only link and whether it is to be the link at all—I am not now quoting his own words—is a matter on which he has not yet, I believe given an opinion. (Laughter.) O'Connell desired friendly relations with the people of this country. Mr. Parnell says the Irish people must make manufactures of their own, in order that they may buy nothing in England. I do not believe Mr. Parnell to be profound political economist—(laughter)—but it would be rather difficult for the Irish people to provide themselves in a short time by its labour of their own hands with everything that they now derive from England. He is prepared for the alternative, and he says if you cannot make the manufactured article yourselves you must buy them from foreign countries, but whatever you do you must not buy them from England. (Cries of "Shame). O'Connell on every occassion declared his respect for property. What says Mr. Parnell on the subject? Twelve months ago he told the people of Ireland that they ought to pay, not the rents which they had covenanted to pay, but, whether they were able or not able, they were under no obligation to pay these rents, but that they might pay the rents, according to the value set down in Griffith's valuation. But he has not stopped there. Now that the Land Act is passed, and now he is afraid lest the people of England should win the hearts of the Irish nation, he has a new and enlarged gospel of plunder to proclaim. He says now that whereas the rental of Ireland is seventeen millions of money, the land lord is entitled to nothing but the original valuation of the land before the spade was put into it, and that would make that sum about three millions. I ask you as honest men whether it is logic to describe proceedings of that kind in any words more just or accurate than the promulgation of a doctrine of sheer plunder. The next of the five points was respect for the law and human life. In that O'Connell was consistent. Mr. Parnell is copious in his references to America, but in all his references he has never found time to utter one word of disapproval or misgiving about what is known as the assassination literature of that country. Not American literature. No; there is no American belonging to it. (Cheers.) They scorn, spurn, and loathe it. (Renewed cheers.) There is a different set. There are a set of Irishmen who are not ashamed to point out in the press how the ships of her Majesty's navy are to be blown into the air, and how individuals they are pleased to select ought to be made the object of the knife of the assassin and to be deprived of life because they do not conform to their new Irish project. We have heard of explosion of dynamite in Salford, in which the death of one person took place and the death of another was expected, but it was averted, and Mr. Parnell said that the occurrence at Salford appeared to him to bear the character of a practical joke. (Loud cries of "Shame." Now I go along point by point, and come finally to this. In reference to any measure which was passed for the good of Ireland O'Connell was always in favour of it. Is that the present view of the candidate for the leadership of the people of Ireland? He has made every effort to destroy the effect of the Land Bill, but he did not dare to vote against the bill like a man. If he had done so his own Land Leaguers would rise in a body against him; but when unfortunately, as I think, he determined to resist the second reading, when the life of the bill was at stake, Mr. Parnell and thirty of his friends withdrew from the House—(cries of "Shame")—and tried to destroy the work which we had as a Government begun. On every occasion the same policy was pursued, and now what does Mr. Parnell say. The people of Ireland, as we believe, and this in just the matter that the next few months will have to determine, desire, in conformity with the advice of their old patriots, of their bishops, and of their best friends, to make a full trial of the Land Act. Mr. Parnell instructs myrmidons around him in his Land League offices at Dublin to tell the people of Ireland that they are not to go into the Court which the Parliament of the country has established in order to do them justice until he gives them leave. He says they are not to go there until he has framed certain test cases, and until he and his brethren of the Land League have taken these test cases into Court. But that Court is established to administer equal justice, and not to obey the behests of Mr. Parnell. Good cases or bad, Mr. Parnell, under the name of test cases, carries before the Court moderate and fair rents, of which there are many in Ireland—the Court will reject the application, and then the Court having rejected the application, Mr. Parnell and his train will tell the Irish people that they have been betrayed, that the Court is worthless, and that the Land Act ought to meet with their unequivocal reprobation. Then he will play his game, and so he will gain his object if the people of Ireland should listen to these fatal doctrines. Because you know, as well as I do, that the Parliament of the country is not going to overturn the principle of public right and public order to please Mr. Parnell—(cheers)—and I think you also know, what I fully believe, that the people of this country in any such question relating to the government of a portion of the Queen's territory, weak as they may be if their cause is unjust, in a just cause are invincible. (Loud cheers.) The fair test of an Act is using it. (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell says you must not use it—you must test it. That is, you must apply to it a test which will bring to light disposition of the Government. The Land Act question is now being promulgated—that the rental of Ireland, which is now stated to be seventeen millions, is to be reduced to three millions to satisfy the just claims of the people. Now, I think I am not wrong in stating that this is a case of the utmost gravity. I have spoken very strongly, but I have carefully striven to avoid exaggeration—(hear, hear)—and I am prepared to abide upon each and every word that I have used. (Cheers.) There is another misfortune in Ireland besides the fact that for the first time in our history these immoral and degrading doctrines are taught by men of education and by men of responsible position to their social inferiors, and that other unhappy fact is the traditional sluggishness and incapacity of the healthier portions of society in Ireland to do nothing whatever for themselves. How would happen in this country were if schemes of this kind were to go forth and become in any degree dangerous to the public peace, and show their footprints in the prevalence of agrarian crime, unaccompanied with the cruel and revolting and seven with loss of life, and if the putting down of the crime, proved to be beyond the utmost exertion of the officers of the law. What would happen is this, that the multitudes of loyal citizens would array themselves in support of the officers of the law. (Hear, hear.) But no such thing is heard of unhappily in Ireland. I hope that there will be a change in that respect: 'I am sure it is necessary, and I will give you a proof. A friend of mine writes :—"What is amazing and disencraging is that during the past eighteen months in Ireland the Irish people have left the whole burden of the battle to a few leaders of the faction led by Mr. Parnell. There has been no meeting of any importance, no expression of opinion in support of public law and order. A general cowardice seems to prevail among all the classes property, and Government are expect to preserve the peace with no moral force behind them." That is the present state of Ireland, and, until the end of the evil is removed, the condition of Ireland will not be thoroughly sound and healthy. I am glad to see a name opposite to me the name of Mr. Forster. Loud cheers.) I have been in Ireland the cause in which I hope will triumph. (Hear, hear.) I have not lost confidence in the people of Ireland. The progress they have made is to me a proof that we ought to rely upon them. We have endeavoured to pay the debt of justice, and the Liberal justice. (Loud cheers.) We have no reason to believe they do not acknowledge it. We wish that they may have courage to acknowledge it manfully and openly, and especially that they may not be candidate, the evil counsel with which it is sought to seduce them from the path of duty and right as well as of public law and public order. We are convinced that the Irish people desire to take free and full advantage of the Land Act; but Mr. Parnell says, 'No; you must wait until I have submitted cases, until I tell you wether the Court that Parliament has established can be trusted.' Trusted for what? Trusted to reduce what he says, is £17,000,000 to £3,000,000, which he graciously allows. (Cheers.) When he finds it is not to be trusted, and I hope he will be disappointed in that respect, then he will endeavour further to attempt to procure a repudiation of the Act, but in the meantime what says he? That until he has submitted his test cases the farmer who pays his rent is a fool—a dangerous denunciation in the mouth of some one the man who has made himself the head of a party. He desires to arrest the operation of the Act, and to stand as Moses stood between the living and the dead; but he stands there not as Moses stood, to arrest, but to spread, the flame. (Loud cheers.) We shall rely upon the good sense of the people, because we are determined that no force, or fear of force, or fear of combination through the country shall prevent the Irish people having the full and free benefit of the Land Act. When we have that short further experience to which I have referred, if it should then appear that Mr. Parnell is to be found in final conflict in Ireland between law on the one side and sheer lawlessness on the other, if the law, purged from defect, is still to be rejected and refused, the first condition of political society remains unfulfilled, and then, I say, without hesitation, the resources of civilisation against its enemies are not yet exhausted. (Loud cheers.) When the factions are full and ripe, and that is fast approaching, the responsibility of the Government begins; and I rely upon all orders and degrees of men, not in these two kingdoms, but in the three kingdoms, to support the Government. (Loud cheers.) I for one, in this state of facts, relay upon my fellow-countrymen—(loud cheers)—and I have no doubt of the issue. (Loud and continued cheering, during which the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, having spoken an hour and a quarter.

ON FREE TRADE.

On Saturday morning, October 8th, Mr. Gladstone again attended at the Deeds Town Hall, to receive an address from the Leeds Incorporatea Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Gladstone, in replying, said he need not assure them of the desire of the Government to consider the matters on which the members of the Chamber were bound up; but he felt bound to call attention to the difficulties by which the Government were met in the House of Commons; and said if these matters were to be dealt with in the manner desired, it must be after effecting a considerable improvement in the rules of that assembly. As to the French Treaty, although he could not make any explicit statement on the subject, he was happy to say that the negotiations going on were in no way surrounded by any doubt or difficulty. With regard to the late Treaty, it had had a good effect in knitting together the two nations, and in preventing jealousy and misunderstandings, and had had effect in the direction of the freedom of trade. They had doubtless been of late a reaction to a certain extent, but he felt the firmest conviction that no Government that came into power in our country would pledge itself to any proposals for restoring protective duties. They might as well attempt to overthrow any institution in the country as to overthrow Free Trade (cheers). During the time of Protection no fair share of the wealth of the country went to the masses of the people, and there was absolutely the want of sufficient food and clothing in many counties of England. That was the material condition of the country and our moral condition, under the blessed influence of Protection. The freedom of commerce had showered its benefits over the working classes which the Conservatives over the working classes which the Conservatives have made it their boast to protect—and he not less faithful to the dignity of Great Britain (cheers). It was a common reproach against the Liberals of England that they were indifferent to the prosperity of the Empire. Laughter.) I hoped the Liberal party would never seek to consolidate itself by ministering to class interests; and that it would never extend the Empire by violence, or unjustly annex the territories of other people. The Government had been charged with being the enemy of the Sultan; but he believed the Sultan had more confidence in the present Government than in any preceding one, and he would also the privilege of occupying a large field in common in attachment to law and public order in the desire for legislative progress, and in devoted loyalty to the Throne and the institutions of the country. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, although, as I have said, the half-century upon which for the moment I am looking back has been distinguished by an unexampled profusion of the choicest gifts, public and private, it has also been remarkable, especially at its close, for a state of facts which demands your attention and the attention of the whole country—namely, that the condition of the House of Commons as a legislation and general business of the country been felt to be in a state so lamentably in arrear. (Hear, hear.) You, my Lord Mayor, who are now seconblock, belonging to the greatest commercial community in the world, are aware how easy it would be to illustrate this assertion with abundance and even profusion of detail. It is not that there has been any cessation of diligence; but the state of things is described to you when I say that the first duty which we have to address itself in a bold—(loud cheers)—and a manful spirit, how—either by most stringent and effective rules, by judicious devolution of duties, or perhaps in its wisdom it may think best by both of those means—it may place itself in a condition of renewed capacity to pursue regularly and efficiously the performance of its great duties to the State. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, as the City of London perhaps I may be allowed to give one illustration of the state of arrear to which I have generally referred. You will recollect that it was in 1835 that Parliament undertook to effect the accomplishment, except in the metropolis of this country, the great work of municipal reform. Loud cheers.) You will also bear me witness in this, that the effect of the legislative change then made has not been to destroy, but on the contrary greatly to multiply the institutions of the country, but has, on the contrary, been to afford to Englishmen a new field for the development of their energies in those great services—great and useful services to local communities, which, while completely separated from the exigencies of the politics of party, do nevertheless form a most admirable discipline and preparation for the larger duties of political subjects in Imperial Chambers; and undoubtedly if, at least, I have any faculty of judging the causes of the greatness of my country, have contributed in a degree infinitely beyond other causes to the spirit and power to which this country has attained. (Loud cheers.) I desire to express the hope that the day may come when, in consequence of judicious measures to enable us to cope with the load of public business, the great question of local government in this vast metropolis may likewise be entertained by Parliament. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, you have to the duties which I now stand in this noble hall, and in the fresh and vivid recollections of its traditions, I feel I am loyal to those traditions in anticipating the hope that the day is not very far distant when that question will be taken in hand; and I feel the most perfect and absolute confidence that *nothing* that will ever be sanctioned by the Parliament of this country will tend to degrade your great Corporation or to impair its efficiency; but that new dignity, new energy, and a further enlargement of public confidence, fresh records of good work done, and of great services rendered to the country, will be the natural consequence of any such measures which Parliament may adopt for the purpose of dealing with the municipal institutions of London. (Loud cheers). My Lord Mayor, I will not ask you further to dwell upon the important question that I have thus far touched upon, the paralysis of business in the House of Commons, and will only add a single remark, that I am glad to see that in the meetings of political parties, in different parts of the country, and in the meetings of the political party from which I am myself personally the most remote—(a laugh)—this question does not fail to attract attention, and the terms in which it is noticed are not such as to forbid the hope that we may, when it becomes the subject of practical discussion, recognise it as one in which there cannot be, and ought not to be, any party distinction, because we are united in it by a common interest—a common interest in the efficiency of the great parliamentary institutions of the country. (Cheers.) There are other matters upon which I think I ought to say a few words. It was my duty last week to make speeches in a great northern county, to a portion of which I shall make no reference whatever, because they belong to the province of public duty, with which at present I have no concern, namely, the handling of those topics, interesting and weighty as we deem them to be, which are connected with differences of political opinion. I shall touch only upon subjects which I think, do not, ought not, and cannot raise any difference of political opinion in this hall. (Hear, hear.) You may remember that on certain subjects I did, in the great town of Leeds, speak upon what I held to be purely national and imperial interests—interests which are committed to our charge—interests actually deposited in our hands—be those hands worthy or unworthy of the task—and I now beg that you will look upon me simply as a representative of the Executive power and of the authority of the law, and therefore, for a moment, meet me upon a ground entirely common to us all. (Cheers.) The first of these questions, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, and the greatest of these questions, is the question of the state of Ireland. (Hear hear," and cheers). I am glad to see that you are prepared for a reference to that question. (Cheers.) It is a question which ought to enter, and must enter, into the thoughts of every intelligent native of this country. (Cheers.) It has come too near to us to be put back. (Renewed cheers.) Pressed by the enormous activity of civic and social, and political and personal life, it is very difficult for us to give a due appreciation to every public question, however great, but at times they will assume a prominence and assert themselves with a force such as cannot be mistaken; and that is the case with the Irish question at this present moment. (Hear, hear.) The issue that is there raised is no issue of a political party. (Cheers.) I have said, and I say it again, after having had the opportunity of communication with my colleagues, and having assured myself from that communication that I do not in the slightest degree misrepresent their opinions, I have said that the Government recognises itself as charged in London with most arduous and solemn duties, and that those duties, to the best of its ability, it is determined to perform. (Loud cheers.) It is no unnatural criticism upon these words which expressed the hope that they would not be words alone. Our decision, my Lord Mayor —our determination has been that, to the best of our power, they should be carried into acts, and even within these few moments I have been informed that the first step towards the vindication of law, of order, and the rights of property, of the freedom of the land—(cheers)—of the first element of public life and civilisation, of the first step has been taken in the arrest of the mere—(hear, hear)—prolonged cheering, the whole assembly rising and enthusiastically waving hats and handkerchiefs)—I say in the arrest of the man who, unhappily, from motive which I think I ought to say I will say I have nothing to do, has made himself, beyond all others, prominent in the attempt to destroy the authority of the law—(cheers)—and to substitute what can only be called the more than Fenian and anarchical oppression exercised upon the people of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) My Lord Mayor, it is not with the people of Ireland the we are at issue. (Hear, hear.) But I say that it is that the people of Ireland—and especially the mass of the tenantry of that country constituting as you are aware, of themselves considerably more thana moiety of that entire people; I say our firm belief is that the mass of that tenantry are earnestly desirous to make the most of the equitable provisions which, with great labour, effort, and resolution, Parliament has introduced into the law of the land. (Cheers). That with which we are struggling is a power which presumes to go between the people and the law—(cheers) —to make itself the judge how far, when, how, and upon what terms the people are to have the benefits which Parliament has sought to confer upon them without restriction and without reserve. (Hear, hear.) We have, I repeat, no fear of the people Ireland in the mass. What we have a fear of is lest some should be corrupted, intimidated, overawed, and lest—and it is the greatest fear of all—many, and many more, should, one by one, be terrified and intimidated out of the exercise of their just reasonable rights, and, without force introduced through intimidation, and through no other motive, to make over their private liberty and the exercise of their civil rights into the hands of those lawless institutions and men. (Cheers.) Now, my Lord Mayor, I do not mistake in the slightest degree the character of the great boon which has now been bestowed upon me. I am aware that I am addressing an assembly of mixed political opinions —and even were the opinions of this great assembly as uniform as it is contrary I think this is not to be expected—and, perhaps, it might be well that it is not desired—(hear, hear)—I should choose such an occasion for the entrance of any topic in any degree which would savour really of those controversies which still agitate the political world. But, my Lord Mayor, that does not at all imply that this may not be an occasion suitable for reference to certain topics of public interest and importance. (Cheers.) We are happily consulting in the midst of a great and free country, that while we seriously appreciate the matters upon which we are divided, and while we each on our own side manfully sustain the opinions we profess and the responsibility we feel, we have also the privilege of occupying a large field in common in attachment to law and public order in the desire for legislative progress, and in devoted loyalty to the Throne and the institutions of our country. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, although, as I have said, the half-century upon which for the moment I am looking back has been distinguished by an unexampled profusion of the choicest gifts, public and private, it has also been remarkable, especially at its close, for a state of facts which demands your attention and the attention of the whole country—namely, that the condition of the House of Commons as a legislation and general business of the country been felt to be in a state so lamentably in arrear. (Hear, hear.) You, my Lord Mayor, who are now seconblock, belonging to the greatest commercial community in the world, are aware how easy it would be to illustrate this assertion with abundance and even profusion of detail. It is not that there has been any cessation of diligence; but the state of things is described to you when I say that the first duty which we have to address itself in a bold—(loud cheers)—and a manful spirit, how—either by most stringent and effective rules, by judicious devolution of duties, or perhaps in its wisdom it may think best by both of those means—it may place itself in a condition of renewed capacity to pursue regularly and efficiously the performance of its great duties to the State. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, as the City of London perhaps I may be allowed to give one illustration of the state of arrear to which I have generally referred. You will recollect that it was in 1835 that Parliament undertook to effect the accomplishment, except in the metropolis of this country, the great work of municipal reform. Loud cheers.) You will also bear me witness in this, that the effect of the legislative change then made has not been to destroy, but on the contrary greatly to multiply the institutions of the country, but has, on the contrary, been to afford to Englishmen a new field for the development of their energies in those great services—great and useful services to local communities, which, while completely separated from the exigencies of the politics of party, do nevertheless form a most admirable discipline and preparation for the larger duties of political subjects in Imperial Chambers; and undoubtedly if, at least, I have any faculty of judging the causes of the greatness of my country, have contributed in a degree infinitely beyond other causes to the spirit and power to which this country has attained. (Loud cheers.) I desire to express the hope that the day may come when, in consequence of judicious measures to enable us to cope with the load of public business, the great question of local government in this vast metropolis may likewise be entertained by Parliament. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, you have to the duties which I now stand in this noble hall, and in the fresh and vivid recollections of its traditions, I feel I am loyal to those traditions in anticipating the hope that the day is not very far distant when that question will be taken in hand; and I feel the most perfect and absolute confidence that *nothing* that will ever be sanctioned by the Parliament of this country will tend to degrade your great Corporation or to impair its efficiency; but that new dignity, new energy, and a further enlargement of public confidence, fresh records of good work done, and of great services rendered to the country, will be the natural consequence of any such measures which Parliament may adopt for the purpose of dealing with the municipal institutions of London. (Loud cheers). My Lord Mayor, I will not ask you further to dwell upon the important question that I have thus far touched upon, the paralysis of business in the House of Commons, and will only add a single remark, that I am glad to see that in the meetings of political parties, in different parts of the country, and in the meetings of the political party from which I am myself personally the most remote—(a laugh)—this question

pally to Irish and Colonial affairs, and concluded by hoping that Parliament would deal with corruption at elections. The Conservatives of the country had no desire to uphold electoral corruption, and he regarded the safety of the country as depending on the constituencies exercising their own intelligence. Conservative organisation should do much towards awakening a general interest in public and political matters.

MR. PARNELL'S REPLY TO MR. GLADSTONE.

A great open-air demonstration was held at Wexford on Oct. 8th, when Mr. Parnell made a speech in reply to Mr. Gladstone's Irish speech at Leeds on the previous Friday. We take the following report from the *Times*:—

Mr. Parnell, who was received with loud and prolonged cheering, said.—People of the city and the county of Wexford,—I am proud to see that your county has not forgotten her traditions, but that you are prepared to-day, as you always were, to return a fitting answer to threats and intimidation—aye, and if it should become necessary, to those means which were used in '98 (loud cheers) by an unscrupulous Government, means which failed them, and which, please God, will fail again if they are tried again. (Cheers.) You in this county have arrived at the commencement of the second year of the existence of this great Land League movement. You have gained something by your exertions during the last 12 months, but I am here to-day to tell you that you have gained but a fraction of that to which you are justly entitled (cheers), and the Irishman who thinks that he can now throw away his arms just as Grattan disbanded the volunteers will find to his sorrow and destruction when too late that he has placed himself in the power of a perfidious, cruel, and unrelenting English enemy. (Cheers.) You have had an opportunity recently, many of you no doubt, of studying the utterances of a very great man, a very great orator, the person who fill recently desired to impress the world with a great opinion of his philanthropy and hatred of oppression, but who stands the greatest coercionist, the greatest and most unrivalled slanderer of the Irish nation that ever undertook that task. (Cheers.) I refer to William Ewart Gladstone (groans), and his unscrupulous and dishonest speech of the day before yesterday. Not content with maligning you, he maligns John Dillon. (Cheers for Dillon.) He endeavours to misrepresent the Young Ireland party of 1848. No misrepresentation is too patent, too low, or too mean for him to stoop to, and it is a good sign that this masqueranding knight-errant, this pretended champion of the liberties of every other nation except those of the Irish nation, should be obliged to throw off the mask to-day, and to stand revealed as the man who, by his own utterances, is prepared to carry fire and sword into your homesteads unless you humble and abase yourselves before him, and before the landlords of this country. (Cheers.) But I have forgotten—I had said that he had maligned everybody. Oh no, he has a good word for one or two people, and he says that the late Mr. Isaac Butt was a most amiable man and a true patriot. Where was he in Ireland when Isaac Butt into the lobbies while he was endeavouring to carry the very Act which William Ewart Gladstone has now passed, having stolen the idea from Isaac Butt and Williams Ewart Gladone and his ex-Government officials were following Sir Stafford Northcote and Benjamin Disraeli into the other lobby. In his opinion, no man in Ireland is good until he is dead and unable to do anything more for his country. (Cheers.) In the opinion of this English statesman no man is good in Ireland until he is buried and is unable to strike a blow for Ireland, and perhaps the day may come when I may get a good word from Englishmen, as being a moderate man, when I am dead and buried. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Butt, says Mr. Gladstone, in 1866, speaking of a measure which would give security of tenure to the Irish tenants, said "Such a measure will obliterate the traces of ascendancy, of conquest," and so forth. Perhaps Mr. Butt was a little sanguine, like most authors of Land Bills, as too what his Land Bill would effect, but I do not wish or propose to inquire too closely into that speech. I merely desire to point out to you with reference to this portion of Mr. Gladstone's speech, that it marks the true distinction between the Land Reformers of the present day and the Land Reformers of Mr. Butt's period. In the year 1866, Mr. Butt thought, before the passing of the Land Act in 1870, that it was a great thing for the tenants to obtain what they called security of tenure; but since then the Irish National Land League has given the Irish tenantry security of tenure and a little more besides. (Hear, hear.) It has given them some abatement in their rents, not large, but some (a voice "We require more"), but a fraction of abatement, to which they are entitled by the labours of yourselves and your predecessors in title, and to-day it is not so much a question of security of tenure as of an abatement of rent. And just as Mr. Gladstone interprets his Act of 1881 as a measure for giving security of tenure, and perhaps in certain cases some abatement of rent, so he points out to you the imperfection of his measure, and in what way in which it most fails to secure the just rights of Irish people. (Cheers.) What Ireland demands to-day is not so much security of tenure as that these rack rents may be cut down wholesale, so as to enable tenant farmers to perform their duties to the labourers, the artisans, shopkeepers, merchants, and society in general. I had also forgotten that there was another man of whom Mr. Gladstone spoke in unfavourable terms and maligned and misrepresented. I refer to my honourable friend John Dillon. (Cheers.) I don't wish to anticipate the speech that John Dillion will make in reply to Mr. Gladstone on Tuesday next in the offices of the Land League in Dublin, but I wish to point out to you in passing that while William Ewart Gladstone admits Mr. Dillon to-day to be one of the most single-minded men, devotedly attached to his country, and to be of perfect unswerving integrity, but two months since he put up his mouthpiece in the House of Commons to declare that John Dillon was a man weak and cowardly. And when Mr. Gladstone a little lower down accuses us of preaching the doctrine of public plunder and of proclaiming a new gospel of plunder, I desire, by promulgating a gospel of sheer plunder. A few words on that head. Now, sir, I would be obliged to my friend in the crowd if he would leave me to make the speech, and not be anticipating me. (Laughter.) When people talk of public plunder they should first of all disengage and recall to mind who were the first public plunderers in Ireland. (A voice.—"The English.") Cheers.) The land of Ireland has been confiscated three times over by the men whose descendants Mr. Gladstone is supporting in the fruits of their plunder by his bayonets and his buckshot (groans) and when he speaks about plunder we are entitled to ask who were the first of the plunderers. Oh, yes, but we can say a little more than that, too, we can say, or at all events, if we do not say it, others will say it, that the "doctrine of public plunder" is only a question of degree. Who was it that first sanctioned this doctrine of public plunder?" will be asked by some persons. I am proceeding in the demand that I will make that improvements of the tenant and his predecessors in title shall be his, no matter how long ago they may have been made—I am proceeding upon the lines of an amendment in the Land Act of 1881 which was introduced by Mr. Healy (cheers), framed by Mr. Gladstone's Attorney-General for Ireland, and sanctioned by Mr. Gladstone and his whole Cabinet, the House of Commons, and the House of Lords. If your rents are reduced at all under this Land Act it will be because this Land Act recognises that for 15 years the improvements of the tenant or his predecessors in title shall not be valued by the landlord for rent; and I say that it is a question of degree. If you extend this limit of 15 years, within which period the improvements of the tenant have been protected by the Legislature, to that period, no matter how long, within which those improvements have been made, why should the landlord be entitled to compensation for improvements that were made 100 years ago any more than he should be entitled to improvement made 20 years ago? I say that this doctrine of public plunder is a question of degree; and, as William Ewart Gladstone has shown him self capable of eating his words and able to recede from principles and declarations which he has laid down, why, with just as much force as that with which he made the speech the other evening, he will, before long, if he lives long enough, introduce a Bill into the House of Commons to extend this very principle of public plunder which he has sanctioned by his Act of 1881, and to thoroughly protect the interests of tenants and their predecessors in title for improvements they have made. So that if we are to go into this question, the utmost that Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party will be able to make out of it will be to find that there are some persons very much better entitled to call him a little robber than he is entitled to call me a big one. (Cheers.) But it was forgetting a very important point. He has a good word for another Irishman, too—he has a good word for Mr. Shaw. (Groans and a voice, "To Hell with him.") He has discovered that there are not only four or five honest Parnellites in the country, and one of those is Mr. Shaw. (Hisses.) He blames me for not having disapproved what he called the dynamite policy. Well, I am not aware that Mr. Shaw has repudiated the dynamite policy either; but I will tell you what Mr. Shaw said; and you must bear in mind that, in addition to speaking well of him as an honest Irishman, Mr. Gladstone also offered him a situation as one of the Land Commissioners. Mr. Shaw did not repudiate the dynamite policy any more than I did: but I will tell you what he did 18 months ago, in the county of Cork. He said that his blood boiled whenever he saw a process-server, and that he never saw one without being inclined to take the linch pin out of his car. But now, gentlemen, if I said that to you to-day, Mr. Gladstone would have me in Kilmainham before three weeks were out. That speech of Mr. Shaw is a clearer incitement to an act of violence than anything that has ever been said by any body of men now in the gaols of the country. It is not even an honest or straightforward way of working. According to Mr. Shaw you are to take the linch pin out of the process-server's cart, so that when he has driven a mile or so on his road the wheel will come off, and he will roll into the ditch and break his neck. He had not the courage to meet the process-servers as many of the women and men of Ireland had done. Oh, no. He would go to work about it in this underhand way, and take the linch pin out of his cart. I challenge anyone to find in any of my speeches upon the land question any single incitement to any act of violence of any kind whatever, much less an incitement to such a mean, underhand, and ignominious act as that which Mr. Gladstone, practically speaking, alludes to when he holds up Mr. Shaw for the admiration of the English and the Irish people. Then, again, Mr. Gladstone says that he is afraid that the Land Act has been passed, lest the people of England by their long-sustained efforts, should win the hearts of the whole Irish nation. Long-sustained efforts in what? Was it in evicting the 2,000 tenants who have been evicted since the 1st of January last? (Cheers.) Was it in putting the 200 honourable and brave men in Kilmainham and the other gaols of the country? Was it in issuing a police circular of a more infamous character than any which has been ever devised by any foreign despot? Was it in the sending of hundreds of thousands of rounds of ball cartridges to his Bashi Bazouks throughout the country? Was it in sharpening the bayonets of the latest issue to the Royal Irish Constabulary? And if it was not—if all these sustained efforts which Mr. Gladstone has taken up nobly and well from his predecessors in the title of misgoverning Ireland—I should like to know what were the efforts of which William Ewart Gladstone talks when he speaks of those sustained efforts which he is making for the people for Ireland. He charges us with having voted for Mr. Healy on the second reading of his Bill—of his Land Act. He charges us with having used every effort to disparage, to discredit, and, if we could, to destroy his Land Bill. He points to our refusal to compromise our positions by voting on the second reading as his proof; and then he goes on to say that on the two subsequent occasions when that Bill was really in danger, I and the Irish party rescued Gladstone and his Cabinet by our 36 votes from destruction and defeat (cheers); and then in the close of his speech, he admits our whole position and contention in one last despairing wail, he says that when the Government is expected to preserve the peace it has no moral force behind it in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) The whole Irish people are against them. They have to depend for their support on the self-interest of a very small minority of the people of this country, and therefore they have no moral force behind them. Mr. Gladstone, in those few short words, admits that the English Government has failed in Ireland. He admits the contention that Grattan and the volunteers of '82 fought for; he admits the contention that the men of '48 staked their all for; he admits the contention that the men of '65 (cheers), after a long period of depression and of apparent death of all national life in Ireland, cheerfully faced the dungeon and the horrors of penal servitude for; and he admits the contention that to-day you in your overpowering multitudes have re-established and, please God, will bring to a successful and a final issue—namely that England's mission in Ireland has been a failure, and that Irishmen have established their right to govern Ireland by laws made by themselves for themselves on Irish soil (cheers); and he winds up with a threat—this man who has no moral force behind him—he winds up with a threat, "No fears of force and no fear of ruin through force shall, so far as we are concerned and as it is in our power"—I say it is not in his power to trample on the aspirations and the rights of the Irish people with no moral force behind him. These are very brave words that he uses, but it strikes me that they have a ring about them like those of the bully at a schoolboy on his way through a churchyard at night to keep up his courage. (Cheers.) He would have you to believe that he is not afraid of you because he has disarmed you, because he has attempted to disorganize you, because he knows that the Irish nation is to-day disarmed so far as physical weapons go, but he does not hold this kind of language when addressing (Cheers for the Boers and cries of "We will be Boers too.") What did he do at the commencement of the session? He said something of this kind at the commencement of the session with regard to the Boers. He said he was going to put them down but as soon as he had discovered that they were able to shoot straighter than his own soldiers, he allowed these few men to put himself and his Government down, and, though he has attempted to regain some of his lost positions in the Transvaal by the chicanery, the subsequent chicanery, of diplomatic negotiations, yet that sturdy and small people in the distant Transvaal have seen through Mr. William Ewart Gladstone, and they have told him again, for a second time, that they will not have their liberties filched from them, and as the result I believe we shall see that Mr. Gladstone will again yield to the people of the Transvaal. And I trust that the result of this great movement will be that, just as Mr. Gladstone, by the Act of 1881, has eaten all his old words and all his reported words, so by former declared principles, so we shall see that these brave words of this English Prime Minister will be scattered as chaff before the united and advancing determination of the Irish people to regain for themselves their lost legislative independence.

MR. DILLON AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., presiding at the weekly meeting of the Land League on Oct. 11th., said he should not have been amongst them that day if it had not been for an extraordinary and unexpected occurrence in England. He alluded to the speech delivered last Friday by the Prime Minister in Leeds. (Hisses.) His first impression on reading that speech was that he had already been dead and buried and his daughter, Elsie, he said to himself, had he been elevated into the company of illustrious Irishmen who had been either dead for twenty years or out of the country for twenty years? It was a strange fact that every Irishman for many centuries who had secured the confidence or affection of his countrymen was, so long as he was alive, hated and vilified by English Ministers for serving his country, and that when the grave had closed over him for twenty years the eyes of Englishmen were opened to his virtues, if he had any. The first feeling he experienced was that he owed it to the nation to his fellow countrymen of how it was that he came to be praised by an English Minister—(hear)—and the explanation he meant to give was to show that the grounds upon which that praise was based were false. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone had grossly misrepresented his position. He would not say deliberately misrepresented it. Let them charitably suppose, giving him the benefit of the doubt, he had been the victim of a practical joke on the part of one of his private secretaries, to whom he had deputed the task of making out what Dillon brought. Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Leeds, said—"If you had all theese fine views"—which he attributed to Dillon—"and if an alien Parliament had passed a measure granting, with a liberality unknown to history, the legislation which now prevails in this island, would you, Mr. Gladstone asked, 'stand between your countrymen and the benefits offered by this Act?' and, after asking whether the people would do a number of other things, he continued, 'No; you would be the first to step forward in intercepting the benevolent legislation of the Land Act. That is what Mr. Dillon alone, I am sorry to say, amongst his friends has done." Well, it was a sorry and disheartening task to that which Mr. Dillon had sought to do, and the only trouble in which Mr. Dillon was immersed at present was that he had not succeeded in standing between his country and the Land Act. (Cheers.) If he had done his way not only would he have stood between his country and the Land Act, but he would have thrown out Mr. Gladstone and his Government. (Cheers.) He had not been under the impression up to this moment, and he might say he still believed it, that the reason why he was imprisoned was because the Government considered that the attitude he adopted was endangering their Land Act and their Government. (Cheers.) It was notorious, and he thought that even so great a man as Mr. Gladstone could not have been unaware of it, that when he was arrested he was on his way to London and to Westminster Hall, but to adopt towards it an attitude more hostile than that of which he complained of in others. (Cheers.) He intended to sell Parliament frankly that he thought they were wasting the public time of the country in discussing a measure which, even if passed, would not bring peace to Ireland. (Cheers.) The Government, however, in order to did not wish to hear the truth stated, and consequently they adopted the convenient though hardly constitutional course of locking him up for three months until the Land Act was passed. Having been as he believed, imprisoned for opposing the Land Act, and for seeking to stand between it and his people, he considered it was rather too much on the part of Mr. Gladstone quietly to tell his audience at Leeds, and the wide audience to which he would lead his words all over Europe and America, that Dillon was of opinion that the Act should be used. (Hear.) Why, he had not made a single speech since April 6, that could be construed into any such thing. He had not urged his countrymen not to use the Act —(cheers)—and all he could say now was that, able man as Mr. Gladstone was—and he thought he had the reputation of being a good deal cleverer than he really was—he never knew before that he had the ability of knowing what Dillon or any one else thought better than he did himself. (Hear, hear.) What was the reason he gave when he last spoke in public for not taking an active part in the country a few months? That he was so clearly committed to the policy of not touching the act all, he thought it wiser from every point of view, both as regards his parliamentary colleagues in the country and to allow those who had been guiding the country the previous few months to conduct that policy unembarrassed by any divergencies. He had said that until the fate of the Act was decided he would not appear in Irish politics, because the people knew his views regarding that Act, and it was better he should remove even the appearance of difference of opinion; and he considered when the rate of the Land Act came to be decided he might usefully appear upon the scene. Again, he went further, and said so far as he had been able to judge since he got out of Kilmainham, the policy which had been called into existence by Mr. Parnell since the Act became law was the best and wisest that could be desired. (Hear.) As Mr. Parnell had developed his policy every day he had become more convinced that he did wisely in letting that policy developfully, and every day his admiration of Mr. Parnell's generalship and skill increased. (Cheers.) At the same time nothing had occurred to make him regret having held himself in reserve until the fate of the Land Act had been decided. (Cheers.) The Irish people had still to decide whether they would adopt and use the Land Act in the operation which some Whig politicians recommended them to adopt, whether they would reject the Land Act and trust to the organisation of the League. Until that decision was made he would say nothing on one side or the other, except to express the utmost confidence in the wisdom and skill of Mr. Parnell's leadership. If the decision should be that the Act was worthless, and that the old fight would have to be fought again, Mr. Gladstone would have an opportunity of judging Mr. Parnell and policy, than he was two months ago. If anything were wanting to confirm Mr. Parnell in the confidence of the Irish people it would be supplied by the denunciators of England's Minister. (Hear, hear.) Gladstone hated Parnell. Why? Because he had not the power to remove him from his path, either by argument or by wheedling. (Hear, hear.) Gladstone and the English press loved Shaw—(hisses)—and the "nonentities," as Mr. Gladstone happily christened them. They loved them because they were shams—(hear, hear) —and because they were easily managed. (Hear, hear.) Having read Gladstone's speeches, he was distinctly of opinion they were dishonest in their utterances. As an illustration of the dishonesty of the Government, and to bring home to the minds of the people that Gladstone had proved himself to be a dishonest politician, he read extracts from Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leeds in which he referred to the settlement with the Boers, and contrasted it with his statement in the House of Commons at the beginning of the session, that he would not enter into terms with the Dutch until the Queen's authority was vindicated over South Africa. When the English forces were beaten third time at Mujaba Hill and when there was no getting out of the dilemma, Mr. Gladstone proved that the English were strong enough to be generous. (Laughter.) An instructive lesson was to be drawn from this as regarded the two peoples—the Boers and the Irish. One was in a position to resist by force of arms to get some measure of justice. The other, unfortunately, was not in a position to resist, at least so effectually, and they got what he need not repeat. The moral to be drawn from this that Mr. Gladstone's reputation for honesty in politics was a false one. His Leeds speech had given the *coup de grace* to British Liberation in Ireland. He had placed the issue before the Irish people, whether they would obey Forsts of Parnell. Let it go forth in the name of the Irish people that they were determined, no matter what laws were made, no matter what buckshot and bayonets and before were employed, to obey the leader whom the people had selected, so long as he had the confidence of the Irish people, to obey the freely elected executive of the League, and to leave Mr. Forster in his isolation in Dublin Castle. (Cheers.)

ARREST OF MR. PARNELL.

(FROM THE STANDARD'S CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, Thursday Night.

MR. PARNELL was arrested this morning, and is now in Kilmainham Gaol. He was apprehended in Morrison's Hotel, and taken into custody under two warrants signed by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Parnell arrived in Dublin last night from Wicklow, and stayed at Morrison's Hotel, in Dawson-street, from which he intended starting for Kildare shortly before ten o'clock this morning for the purpose of attending a Land League Convention, arranged to have been held to-day in Naas. Mr. Forster, who had attended the Cabinet Council held in London yesterday, arrived in Dublin this morning, and immediately drove to the Castle, where he signed the warrants for the arrest of Mr. Parnell. One warrant charged the member for Cork with having intimidated people from paying their rents, and the second warrant set forth another charge, the first so far made against any one, of employing intimidation for the purpose of preventing people availing themselves of the provisions of the Land Law (Ireland) Act. As soon as the documents had been drawn up and signed Superintendent Mallon, Chief of the Dublin Detective Department, was summoned to the Castle, the warrants were handed to him, and he was directed to make the arrest. It was then twenty minutes past eight o'clock. Mr. Mallon, armed with the warrants, at once proceeded on foot to Morrison's Hotel unaccompanied by any one, but he was joined at Nassau-street by Detective-officer Sheridan, who from there walked with him to the Hotel where Mr. Parnell was staying.

On arriving at the hotel Mr. Mallon asked one of the waiters whether Mr. Parnell was staying in the house, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, said he wished to see him, and handed his card to the waiter to be taken to Mr. Parnell, who had not yet risen from his bed. Mr. Parnell, when he had read the card, sent a reply that he would see Mr. Mallon in a few minutes. When he, after a brief delay, opened his chamber door, the Superintendent, who was standing outside, advanced a pace, bowed his recognition, and handed Mr. Parnell copies of the warrants, which he read through in silence, and whether his arrest was intended. Mr. Parnell, who was *en deshabille* did not betray the least symptom of surprise. His manner was extremely courteous, and when Mr. Mallon expressed a wish that he would not cause him any demonstration taking place, Mr. Parnell proposed that a cab should be brought round to the back entrance of the house, so that he might quietly leave the premises without affording the possibility of any demonstration of public feeling. Having hastily made his toilette, and rapidly packed some wearing apparel and other necessaries in his portmanteau, the President of the League rang the bell and ordered a cup of coffee, which he drank before he left his room. He then walked down the staircase accompanied by Mr. Mallon, and took his seat in a cab which was in waiting at the front door of the hotel. Mr. Mallon and Mr. Sheridan also entered the cab, which was quickly driven in the direction of Kilmainham Gaol. When the cab was passing College Green it was joined by an escort of eight police, who followed on two cars. In this order the prisoner and his guards drove through Dame-street, Parliament-street, and Capel-street, and through the grounds of the Royal Hospital to Kilmainham Prison. There was not the slightest demonstration along the whole way; indeed, none suspected who had been arrested. The gate of the gaol was opened the instant the cab in which Mr. Parnell sat drove up. The police sprang from the cars, and Mr. Parnell, in custody of Superintendent Mallon and Detective-officer Sheridan, alighted and was at once over the prisoner to Captain Minhear, the Governor of the gaol, who stood waiting in the vestibule. The Chief Secretary's warrants were then given by Mr. Mallon to the Governor, and as soon as Mr. Parnell had entered his chamber the doors were locked, and he was conducted to his cell. No extra precautions in the way of protection for the gaol have been deemed necessary. The usual force of police and the landing-waiters will continue on duty, but have not been reinforced.

Had even any suspicion of the contemplation of Mr. Parnell's arrest been aroused, there can be no doubt that the execution of the warrants would have been effected amid a scene of extraordinary excitement. The secrecy that was observed until the early hour happily prevented any ebullition of public feeling which might have been shown. Lest, however, any disturbance or order might arise, the military have been taken care to make arrangements for promptly quelling it, and at College-street Police-station, the nearest station to Morrison's Hotel, fifty men were held in constant readiness to turn out at a moment's notice. No security, however, arose for their services, and, although early in the forenoon, the announcement of the arrest was placarded in the windows of the newspaper offices, and obtained the most extensive wide circulation until after midday. As the information spread, excitement prevailed throughout the city, increasing as the details of the capture became more and more known. In the afternoon, when the excitement was spreading, the weather changed, and the streets were soon comparatively cleared by a continuous downpour of rain. Meanwhile the authorities were not idle. A meeting of the Privy Council was held early in the day at the Castle, and the Chief Secretary attended, and Major General Lord Clarina, commanding the Dublin Military District, was also taken into consultation. As a result, the Curragh was ordered at the time a precautionary military depot. Opposite the main entrance to the Lord Lieutenant's quarters two Armstrong guns were planted, while in the Lower-yard a company of Infantry, a troop of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and Royal Horse Artillery were stationed. The guards all over the city were trebled, the police patrols doubled, and Dragoon videttes rode through the streets in all directions.

On the other hand, the League Executive were also active. A meeting was held at one o'clock in the Imperial Hotel, at which it was resolved to request the Lord Mayor to call a public meeting to be considered vacant by the arrest of Mr. Parnell and preside over the organisation. It is noteworthy that the movements of the Leaguers were narrowly watched by the police, and a force of constabulary occupied premises closely adjoining the League Offices.

The following are the warrants under which Mr. Parnell was arrested. They are both what are known as No. 2 warrants. The first runs as follows:—

"Copy of Warrant to Arrest.

"Whereas, by an order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 30th day of April, 1881, and made by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, and by virtue of the Act made and passed in the 44th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled 'An Act for the Better Protection of Person and Property in Ireland, and of every power and authority in this behalf, the Lord Lieutenant specified and declared that the said Government was disturbed in Ireland, and is to say, the county of the city of Dublin, should, upon the making of the said order, become and be and continue a proscribed district within the meaning and provisions of the said Act, and whereas, the said order is still in force. Now we, the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of every power and authority in this behalf, do by this our warrant declare Charles Stewart Parnell, Esquire, of Avondale, in the county of Wicklow, member of Parliament, to be reasonably suspected of having, since the 30th day of September, 1880, been guilty of the crime of inciting persons unlawfully to commit intimidation, and tending to interfere with the maintenance of law and order. And this is to command you to whom this warrant is addressed forthwith to arrest the said Charles Stewart Parnell, in any part of Ireland, and lodge him in Her Majesty's prison at Kilmainham, there to be detained during the continuance of the said Act, unless sooner discharged, or tried by due course of law. Given at Dublin Castle the 13th day of October, 1881, by their Excellencies' command.

(Signed) "W. E. FORSTER, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

"To John Mallon, Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and Assistants, and to the Governor of Her Majesty's Prison at Kilmainham."

The second warrant is as follows:—

"Whereas, by an order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 30th day of April, 1881, and made by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, and by virtue of the Act made and passed in the 44th year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled 'An Act for the Better Protection of Person and Property in Ireland, and of every power and authority in this behalf, the Lord Lieutenant specified and declared that the said Government was disturbed in Ireland, and is to say, the county of the city of Dublin, should, upon the making of the said order, become and be and continue a proscribed district within the meaning and provisions of the said Act, and whereas, the said order is still in force. Now we, the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and of every power and authority in this behalf, do by this our warrant declare Charles Stewart Parnell, Esquire, of Avondale, in the county Wicklow, member of Parliament, to be reasonably suspected of having, since the 30th day of September, 1880, been guilty of inciting of a crime punishable by law, that is to say, inciting other persons wrongfully and without legal authority to intimidate divers persons, with a view to compel them to abstain from doing what they had a legal right to do, namely, to pay their rents lawfully due by them—committed in aforesaid proscribed district, and being the inciting to an act of intimidation, and tending to interfere with the maintenance of law and order. And this is to command you to whom this warrant is addressed to arrest the said Charles Stewart Parnell in any part of Ireland, and lodge him in her Majesty's prison at Kilmainham, there to be detained during the continuance of the said Act, unless sooner discharged or tried by our direction.—Given at Dublin Castle the 13th day of October, 1881, by their Excellencies' command.

(Signed) "W. E. FORSTER, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

"To John Mallon, Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and his Assistants, and to the Governor of Her Majesty's Prison at Kilmainham."

Between seven and eight o'clock the weather somewhat cleared, and the leading thoroughfares of the Irish metropolis became thronged with an excited and disorderly multitude. The latest coup of the Government was discussed and criticised at every corner. Sir Thomas Steele, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ireland, remained until the last-mentioned hour at the Castle, and shortly before he left for his quarters at the Royal Hospital despatches were issued to the several barracks in and adjoining the city. The directions so conveyed have been kept perfectly secret, but quickly following upon their receipt reinforcements were despatched to all the outlying guards, and a special force of foot, horse, and artillery was detached for duty at Kilmainham, "to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of peace."

There was to have been a field day or review in the Park to-day, at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Teck was to have been present, and this demonstration will not postponed until upon to also stop the Royal visitor from putting in an appearance. He, however, rode in the Park unattended and unescorted, save by his private secretary.

Inquiries have been made about Mr. Patrick Egan the Treasurer of the Land League, but he is now in Paris, having left Dublin by Tuesday night's boat in company with Father Sheehy.

Speaking a short time ago on the southern slopes of the Mourne Hills in Ulster, and seeking to commend himself and his mission to the people of Tyrone, Mr. Parnell said he was a descendant of an officer who crossed the Boyne in the army of William III. It may be interesting at this juncture to learn something precise as to the hon. gentleman's ancestry and career. He was born in June, 1846, at Avondale, County Wicklow, and is the fourth son of John Henry Parnell and Delia Stewart, a daughter of Commodore Stewart, of the American Navy. Our policy was not to break even the law, but to force the Government, if we could, to arrest men and to go beyond their own powers under that act. We pursued that policy, and they arrested numbers of men when they were not justified ever by their own Act to do so (hear, hear). They have now arrested Mr. Parnell in such a way that his arrest is an outrage on all decency and on all law (cheers), even admitting the Coercion Act law (hear, hear, and cheers). I believe still that the best and most effectual weapon which we have left to carry on our movement to be revenged at this outrage is to continue our organisation on exactly the same lines, and to coerce the Government to perpetrate outrage after outrage (cheers). We have as good a right under English law to exist as the British Government has itself. For a time we may appear to be defeated—we are in reality victors (hear, hear). Yes, because what we intended from the beginning was this, not to beat the English Government by force of arms, but that we should beat them in the attempt to govern this country under the constitution and the law of England (hear, hear), and if we can bring things to this pass, that they can only beat us at the fearful cost of doing what the Autocrat of Russia does, that of setting all law and Constitution at defiance; we, I say, will be the victors (cheers). I have said that after this last outrage the Government are probably prepared to do anything. They, as I remarked, had declared over and over again that this is a legal organisation; they have declared that they cannot suppress it, because it is legal; and yet, I think it not unlikely that they will suppress it within a short time (cries of "Never.") Whether they do or not, our duty will be to go on steadily on the lines laid down by Mr. Parnell and by the Convention (hear, hear, and cheers). If they do suppress this legal organisation, all we can say is that they will be then face to face with the Irish people, and I trust and hope that the Irish people will rise equal to the occasion (cheers).

Mr. Sexton, M.P., moved the following resolution:—"That the arrest of Mr. Parnell under the Coercion Act, on false and flimsy pretences, is an outrage upon every idea of justice and constitutional liberty meriting the condemnation of every man in all parts of the world, and the especial exetration of the Irish race. That we regard the arrest as an act of treachery and cowardice practised on the part of Mr. Gladstone, for defeat at the hands of Mr. Parnell, which he acknowledged when he confessed at Leeds that his Government has no moral force behind it in Ireland. That the present attempt at terrorism, we deem it the more incumbent on the Irish people to resolutely maintain their national organisation, and abide by the principles of the Land League as laid down by the National Convention."

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., seconded the motion, which was carried.

MEETINGS IN LONDON.

The *Stadard* of October 14 writes:—When it became known in London yesterday about mid-day that Mr. Parnell had been arrested there was an almost universal expression of satisfaction at the fact that the government had at last determined to grapple with the Land Leagueat its root and foundation. The impression went was that this state of things could not long be allowed to exist. Mr. Forster, who had himself proposed this step in the House of Commons, in the course of that speech a dramatic incident occurred. A messenger struggled through the crowd with a telegram in his hand. The telegram announced the arrest of Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Gladstone then said:—"I have to announce that a great step has been taken towards the preservation of law and order, and the rights of property, and the freedom of that country (a Voice: 'It's a lie'), by the arrest of the man who is at the head of Irish disaffection." It is added, "at this point, the whole of the vast audience arose to their feet, and cheered tremendously for several minutes" (hisses). I like to hear that, because the real truth is these fellows howl (laughter and groans). We know it very well. But he (Mr. Gladstone) goes on:—"I do not distrust the people of Ireland".

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P.—No, they distrust him (cheers).

Mr. Dillon.—And this is a most remarkable sentence:—"But what the Government had to struggle with was the power and presumption that came between the people and the law, and to say how far the people should attempt to realise the benefits which Parliament intended for them without exception and without reserve." Mr. Gladstone fails to state what was the power with which he says the Government had to struggle. And there is another instance of that dishonesty in statement of facts to which I had on Tuesday to direct attention (hear). He insinuated to his London audience that I was in favour of the Land Act, with certain additions, but may I be allowed to remind him that that power was the Convention, admitted by all the London press to have been the most representative of all Irish gatherings that ever met to consider the programme of the nation. (Cheers.)

A very largely attended meeting of the Central Executive of the National Land League of Great Britain was held last evening at Palace Chambers, Westminster, Mr. Biggar, M.P., presiding. The following resolutions were adopted:—Proposed by Mr. John F. Goulding and seconded by Mr. J. E. O'Grady, "That whilst we cannot sufficiently express our detestation of the despotic action of the Whig Government in arresting Mr. Parnell, we congratulate the beloved leader of the Irish people on having been adjudged worthy of the honour which the British Government have thrust upon him, and we boldly and loudly declare that no less arrest his latest and proudest claim on the confidence and allegiance of Irishmen throughout the world, that we call upon our countrymen in Great Britain to meet the present unprecedented crisis by a doubled vigour in organisation their determination to give their utmost moral and material support to the people of Ireland in their battle against a reckless and unscrupulous Government." Carried. Proposed by Mr. J. C. Howe, seconded by Mr. Sherlock, supported by Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M.P., "That the action of the Government in endeavouring, through the Land Act, to destroy the right to suppress the organisation of the Irish tenantry, while encouraging and promoting the organisation of the evicting and rack-renting landlords, is an audacious proof that the Land Act was brought forward to emancipate the farming classes of Ireland." 3. Proposed by Mr. O'Grady, seconded by Mr. Stack, "That the only chance of successful defence of the Irish tenantry consists in the organisation and maintenance of this great trades'union of the tenantry, the Irish National Land League." It was resolved to hold a monster demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, 23rd inst.

A special meeting of members of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain (of which Mr. Parnell is President) was held in the Surrey Rooms, Blackfriars-road, on Thursday morning, Mr. MacSweeney (Southward Home-rule Association). After a lengthened discussion, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Sullivan and seconded by Mr. White, was passed unanimously:—"That we protest in the strongest manner at the unconstitutional, cowardly, and tyrannical arrest of our President, Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., the chosen leader of the Irish people; that we express our indignation at the action of the Government in summoning Parliament in time of peace, and then filling the country with armed troops, until it is in a complete state of siege; and, finally, we pledge ourselves to join in any movement to have the Union between England and the world the gross injustice and despotism with which the people of Ireland are misgoverned."

THREATENING LETTERS TO MINISTERS.

Since the news of Mr. Parnell's arrest threatening letters of an unusual character, have, the Press Association says, been received by Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt. It is from whom ministers leave town to withdraw the police patrol near their houses, but by special order the guard is still maintained over the residences of members of the Cabinet.

A telegram from Dublin this afternoon (Oct. 14) says:—"Acting on a resolution passed last night by the Land League, several shopkeepers closed their premises to-day. Mr. Burrows and Mr. Bernard Clark, was adopted. That this meeting deplores and protests against the arbitrary arrest by the Liberal Government of Mr. Parnell, the chosen leader of the Irish people. Such action shows that the Government, having, as Prime Minister admits, no moral force behind it, has resolved to depend solely upon military force to suppress the agitation in favour of complete land reform, and against the policy of coercion. We therefore resolve to resolve to call upon all democratic organisations in London and the country to hold indignation meetings in order to protest against this latest and most shameful injustice which is being done in their name." The Executive Committee then proceeded to consider the means of carrying out the programme of agitation.

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A special meeting

The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

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Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay,

MANILLA, on TUESDAY, 1st Nov., 1881.
SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, 1st Dec., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

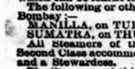
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 31, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	
City of Baltimore	J. Verrill	2,300	300	19th Nov.
Vistow Hall	T. Collins	2,700	400	7th Dec.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st do.
Speke Hall	W. Brand	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

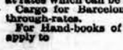
Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.



TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
s. TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	10th „
— ASSAM	3033	500	R. W. Brady	17th „
s. KHIVA	2009	450	M. de Horne	24th „
— HYDASPES	2981	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th „
— MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	D. Shallard	22nd „
Extra MONGOLIA	2931	500	W. S. Thompson	29th „
— SURAT	3142	500	W. E. Breeze	29th „
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	Julins Orman	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the quick route to Alexandria, and thence to Ancona, Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under.

THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Viâ Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	4th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th „
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	16th „
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October, 1881.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS from England will in future be landed at Apollo Bunder, instead of at Mazagon, and all heavy baggage, which is not passed on board, will be sent to the Town Custom House.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE TO HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.

COMMENCING with the s.s. RAVENNA, leaving Bombay on 8th December, the Company's steamers will call at Plymouth instead of Southampton, and passengers can either land there or at Gravesend.

The steamers will be timed to reach Plymouth on Tuesday morning, and Gravesend on Wednesday afternoon.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMER ELYSIA.
2,733 Tons Register. 678 H. P. Nominal.

THIS splendid fast Steamer will sail on WEDNESDAY, 2nd proximo, for GENOA and MARSEILLES, and thence to NEW YORK.

She has excellent accommodation, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For rates apply to

W. and A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. LADY DALHOUSIE, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock; no claims will be admitted unless certified by the Captain.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain, and owners of S. S. Lady Dalhousie.

Bombay, 30th October, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage, one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts	Cash Rs.	6 0
Do. Imperial Pints	„	5 4
Do. Pts	„	4 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1882.

CLOTH-BOUND DIARIES.

		Cash prices.
No. 8	One day on a page	7½" by 5" .. Rs. 3 12
„ 9	Two days on a page	7½ by 5 .. 2 14
„ 11	A week in an opening	7½ by 5 .. 2 2
„ 11 D	Three days in an opening	7½ by 5 .. 2 14
„ 12	A week in an opening	6½ by 3½ .. 1 8
„ 12 Enl.	Two days on a page	6½ by 3½ .. 1 12
„ 15	A week in an opening	7½ by 3 .. 1 8

ROUGH SCRIBBLING-DIARIES.

No. 31	A week in an opening	12½" by 8"	Rs. 0 14
„ 31	Do. interleaved with blotting	12½ by 8 ..	1 8
„ 32	Do. on a page	12½ by 8 ..	0 11
„ 32	Do. interleaved with blotting	12½ by 8 ..	1 2
„ 33	Do. in an opening	10 by 8 ..	0 11
„ 33	Do. interleaved with blotting	10 by 8 ..	1 2
„ 34	Six days on a page, interleaved with blotting	10 by 8 ..	0 10
„ 35	A week in an opening	8½ by 5 ..	0 10
„ 35	Do. interleaved with blotting	8½ by 5 ..	0 14
„ 37	A week on a page, interleaved with blotting	12½ by 8 ..	0 10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
FOR 1882.

MESSRS. COOPER and Co. beg to remind their constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ensuing year should be RENEWED before the 25th November, 1881, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and Co. will be happy to forward Free their handsomely got up CALENDAR and DIRECTORY for 1882, which has been expressly designed to order, by Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, Printers to Her Majesty the Queen, containing their revised and enlarged list of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

COOPER & CO., FORT, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIN VITÆ,

REFRESHING, LIFE-GIVING,
EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC.

A FAVOURITE BEVERAGE of the day, forms a delicious drink at all times and for all ages, stimulates the appetite, assists digestion, and removes all sickening feelings arising through mental and bodily exertions.

Per dozen, Rs. 2-8 ; per case of two dozens, Rs. 5-8.

Special terms to Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Merchants.

B. S. MADON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS.

UP-COUNTRY Orders promptly and carefully executed.

REVISED GENERAL and WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS sent free by Post on application.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM,
AN UNEQUALLED REMEDY,
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial and you will never be disappointed.

A MILD and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant, Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger, even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MINIATURE
KABUL MEDALS
AND
ROBERT'S CROSS.

THE undersigned have just received a first parcel of these—

Kabul Medals ....Credit Rs. 20 0 Cash Rs. 18 0
Clasps—each .....Credit Rs. 2 0 Cash Rs. 1 13
Robert's Cross ....Credit Rs. 11 0 Cash Rs. 10 0

WATSON AND CO,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

S. S. ROME.

IN ANSWER to numerous enquiries, the Undersigned has much pleasure in stating that the S.S. ROME will be ON VIEW on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY next. Cards of admission can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

WANTED

A PETTY STOREKEEPER for the S. P. & D. Railway Locomotive Shops, Lahore. Preference given to a man who has held a similar position or as Assistant Locomotive Storekeeper with a knowledge of fitter's work. Apply to the Locomotive Superintendent, S. P. & D. Railway, Lahore.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND
PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY
Can be supplied with
TIFFIN BASKETS
for two, three, or four persons ; fitted in various degrees of completeness.
Rs. 20 ; 22-8 ; 30 ; 33 ; 40 ; 45 ; 50 ; 54 ; 56 and 60
DRAM FLASKS ; SANDWICH CASES.
CORK-SCREWS ; LEVER KNIVES ; CUTLERY.
HELMETS, HATS, PUGREES, &c.
AIR CUSHIONS, CARDS AND BEZIQUE.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.
WINES, LIQUORS.
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
AND
Other requisites for comfort in travelling ; by
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also TELEGRAPH payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.
17	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA...	Sicily..	17	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.				
32	0	... Fine Old- ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...		32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.				
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.				
28	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	28	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.				
19	0	... Fine ...	PORT ...	Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.				
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.				
22	8	... Fine Old	..CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	22	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.				
18	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ	Hungarian...	18	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine. *N.B.*—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.				
18	0	... Red...	... SHIRAZ ...	... Australian...	18	0
		An excellent Wine.				
16	0	... White ...	.. HOCHHEIMER..	Australian...	16	0
		A fair Wine of good quality.				

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & COMPANY, Lᴰ.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Lᴰ.,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

FRESH SHIPMENT TO HAND OF
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTES.

FULL COMPASS, SOLID MAHOGANY CASE SPECILLY CONSTRUCTED FOR INDIA.

The above Piano sold on the Easy Payment System.

COTTAGE PIANO,

Full Compass, solid Canadian Walnut.....Rs. 375
Tin-lined packing case..... „ 25

Fresh shipments of new Pianos to hand by every Mail Steamer.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE ZOEDONE

A COOL SPARKLING DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.

ZOEDONE "Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

William Foster, M. A. (Cantab), F. C. S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital. Sep. 1, 1881.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus :—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with prompt attention.

Agents for the District are
Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

By order,

J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
EVERY EVENING,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.
KELLAR,
THE GREAT AMERICAN PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
FROM
IRVING AND STEINWAY HALLS, NEW YORK,
WHERE
HIS UNPARALLELED ENTERTAINMENTS
WERE PRESENTED NIGHTLY TO CROWDED AUDIENCES
FOR OVER TWO YEARS.
HIS MARVELLOUS SEANCES
Have been given in presence of
THE CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY OF EUROPE,
Including
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
AT WINDSOR CASTLE ;
and before vast and intelligent assemblages throughout the civilized world, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all countries, the most learned having been forced by overwhelming evidence to acknowledge them inexplicable.

KELLAR

Is without doubt pre-eminently the Superior of all Illusionists, producing without the ordinary physical appliances

THE MOST PROFOUND AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Prices of Admission :—Boxes, Rs. 12 and 24 ; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3 ; Stalls, Rs. 2 ; Pit, Re. 1 ; Back Seats, 8 As. Doors open at 8-30. Curtain at 9 o'clock sharp. Box office open daily at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ARRIVAL OF A NEW BATCH OF ARAB HORSES FROM QUETTA.

THE well known dealer JASSUM BIN FEE has brought a number of high-caste ARAB HORSES to Bombay, among which are Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Galloways, Ponies, &c. To be seen at the Parel-road Commission Stables.

PROPRIETOR : FRAMJEE FURDONJEE COLA.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE NOTICE in the issue of the 28th instant, that the B. B. & C. I. Railway have DECIDED to CHARGE SEVEN ANNAS FIVE PIES per maund, Sabarmati to Bombay, is INCORRECT.

In no case will the B. B. and C. I. Railway mileage charges be higher than those of the Rajpootana Railway from Delhi and Agra to Bombay.

For the present and until the Rajpootana again alters, the rate for Grain, Delhi and Agra to Bombay, will be 15 annas 5 pies per maund, the B. B. and C. I. Railway mileage proportion being the same as that charged by the Rajpootana Railway.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st October, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for ERECTING an EXTENSION to the FACTORY of the Bombay ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, at Modybay.

Plans and Specifications of the works may be seen at the office of the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, Eldon-road, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 3rd November, 1881. Tenders should be addressed to the Undersigned under sealed covers, and will be received up to TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1881.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ARTHUR W. FORDE.

Bombay, Eldon-road, 1st November, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p. m. on 10th November next at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for the GENERAL CONTRACT for the following SUPPLIES to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, Aden excepted, for the year 1882-83 :—

Bombay. Poona. Ahmedabad. Kurrachee. Mhow.	Cotton Suttrungees of good quality as per muster, under Schedule No. 33; Cotton Sheets of good quality as per muster, under Schedule No. 34.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, October 25, 1881.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR NOVEMBER, 1881,

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Scindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

Indian Postage, 1 *Anna*.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

☞ The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

The November number of the Indian Travellers' Guide contains the following:—

Coloured Map of India
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India via the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay
Through Mail Trains :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and back
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on G I P
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad, and Surat to Bombay
Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khamgaum State Railway
Amraoti State Railway
Wurdah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do
Nulhattee to Azimgunge, and back
Patna and Gya State Railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Moolтan
Moolтan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Moolтan to Shersha, and Delhi
Kotree to Mooltan
Moolтan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Hathras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui, and back
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangal

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 31.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday gives nothing beyond what we have already noticed, and attention having been more or less occupied by the arrival of the English mail, there has been very little new business passing to-day.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	2,05,074
Do. „ Branches	Inc	„	35,300
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	15,88,642
Government Securities	Inc.	„	1,41,857
Loans	Dec.	„	6,64,094
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	2,01,053
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„	2,31,350
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	28,12,664

Although out of the 28 lacs' increase in the Cash Balance the actual diminution in the trade demand is only some 20 lacs, there can be no doubt that the return is favourable—more so than any we have had for some weeks past, and at the least it gives assurance of money getting no dearer yet a while. That rates of discount will be actually lowered before the beginning of the busy season is, perhaps, more than can be hoped for, with the extent of business we have before us in the immediate future ; but it is a great point to feel assured that we have probably reached the highest point. Coming as it does with more favourable advices from home, the effect will be specially beneficial on our local Stock and Share markets, and there is now every probability of the outstanding loans on Paper being satisfactorily liquidated. In a large market like London it is a matter of comparatively little moment whether the liquidation of operations in one particular Stock turns out satisfactorily or the reverse ; but here everything is so intimately connected, that a better tone in one thing is rapidly communicated to others.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been no movement worthy of special notice. Very little new business has been done, and rates are without quotable change. We still quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		Is. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	Is. 7 29-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	Is. 8d.	„
Credits	3 „ „	Is. 8 7-32 to ¼d.	„
Documents	3 „ „	Is. 8 9-32d.	„
Francs	3 „ „	M. 14c,	„

On Calcutta rates are unaltered.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is in decidedly better demand, with an advance of ¼ to ⅜-16 in rates. There is very little Paper offering, and so long as this is the case, with easier money both here and at home, the tendency must be firmer.

SHARES have been quiet in the extreme, the transactions reported being insignificant. In Banks there is no alteration, and the same may be said of Press Companies. Colaba Land Shares are again Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 820. Spinning and Weaving Company continue quiet at generally previous figures, but Dhurumsey, as an exception, have recovered Rs. 15, Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 10 higher, Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON to-day, although very steady, has been very quiet, and in New Crop we have not heard of anything being done. Nor is there much in the shape of ready business doing in old Cotton. Sellers are asking very full rates, but buyers require to see something better from the other side before doing much of a speculative character ; and in the meantime simultaneous transactions are out of the question.

SEEDS and WHEAT are quiet at former rates.

FREIGHTS have been exceedingly quiet to-day, and we do not hear of any engagements of importance. Steamers are now beginning to arrive very freely, and the market is somewhat easier in consequence ; but just yet shippers are in want of the greater part of the room available. What it may be later on it is difficult to say, but there seems to be little doubt that the worst of the squeeze has come and gone.

PIECE-GOODS are steady, but not active. Prices remain as before, and dealers are not eager buyers on the present level of Manchester currencies.

COALS are firm, with no sellers for distant shipment. Prices for coal at home are advancing, and at the freights offered steamship owners do not seem disposed to fix in this direction. A great number of steamers already chartered come out in ballast.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p.ct.	730
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	00
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	670
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
Chartd. Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	310
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking	40,000	25¼	all	10½ do.	600
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	290
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	730
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	425 940
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	410
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p.a.	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	425
Bronch Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	36
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	960
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	600	300	all	30	190
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,000	300 p.a.	2,300 ct
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.a.	450
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	1330xd.
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	6 p.a.	2925
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	180xd.
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	23½	1,225
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,000xd.
Soonoo Press Co	800	500	all	25	470
Volkart's Press Co	450	1,000	all	50	460
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New 4l Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315
LAND COMPANIES.					
Frere Land		1,500	150	150	100	220
Masagon Land &c.		1,750	2,000	2,000	40	24
New Colaba Co.		4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	820
Port Canning Co.		6,000	1,400	1,400	10	220

* For dist ibution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,400
Buell S. & W. Co. Ltd.	2,500	400	400	50	385
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	146
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,760	500	35 p. a.	665
AllianceCotton & Silk Manfg. Co., Ltd.	1,800	1,000	.....	Rs. 50	975
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	960
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 45	790
Coorla Mills	3,000	50	1,000	50	930
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	775
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs.73-8	700
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150		450
Golun Babu S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Fitchada Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,125
Jafier Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jowras Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,115
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,055
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	1,925
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	500	Rs. 40	580
Manockjee Petit	2,500	400	all	Rs. 90	1,480
Masagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. a.	255
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,245
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,030
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,110
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	795
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	390
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,350
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. a.	1,135
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	680
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1010
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	Rs. 50	760

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	410
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	163x. 164
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,425
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Co., Ltd.	1,400	100	100	..	115
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	60	460
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,025
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	30,000 A	10	34	..	1,025 nom. 2½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	2½
Treacher & Company	500	all	Rs.	90	925
Thacker & Company	1,000	100	100	15	175
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	15	..	nom. 12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000		26	..	nom. 22

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 25th October as compared with the statement of the 22nd October :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 22. Rs.	Oct. 29. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,20,540	12,25,540
Do. do. at Branches	12,03,232	12,98,552
Other Deposits	1,34,60,366	2,05,45,410
Post Bills	12,059	12,059
Cash Credits, undrawn	2,03,867	3,00,377
	3,61,25,064	3,80,49,945
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,72,749	49,30,792
Cash Credits, both on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	11,33,426	10,29,786
Loans, on Security of do.	1,12,29,304	1,05,53,830
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,023	2,863
Bills Discounted	81,13,308	83,14,451
Premises	3,015	2,978
Branch Stock, Rs. 5,46,180		
Amt. applied in reduction ...2,25,000	3,21,180	3,21,180
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,76,775	4,76,775
Cash and Currency Notes	95,38,150	1,22,50,344
	3,61,25,064	3,80,49,945

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Eurus, 326 tons, Captain J. Haynes, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo.

THE steamer Helena, 1,037 tons, Captain T. Swinden, sailed yesterday for Portsaid with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rossmore, 1,747 tons, Captain Amlot, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Liverpool (29th Sept.) brought a cargo of 2,700 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co.

THE steamer Cameo, 1,484 tons, Captain J. Collins, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Cardiff (30th Sept.), brought a cargo of 2,707 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh & Co.

THE Steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Coast and Cutch, with 215 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for same ports with a general cargo and 247 deck passengers.

THE Steamer Hartvill, 1,141 tons, Captain W. G. Botham, arrived in harbour yesterday from West Hartlepool (24th Sept.) with a cargo of 1,834 tons coals and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
30	Oorun (s)	Baker	Cutch, Oct. 29.
31	Rome (s)	Cates	London, Oct. 5.
	Hartville (s)	Botham	W. Hartlepool, Sept. 24.
	Euphrates (s)	Sleeman	Kurrachee, Oct. 28.
	H. M. S. Serapis		Portsmouth.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
31	Loch Awe	Nicol	Calcutta.
	Ticlena (s)	Swinden	Port Said.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Manilla, Dodero, to Genoa.
Steamer Oorun Baker, to Coast and Cutch.
Barque Evans, Haynes, to Mauritius.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Barque Courier, to Mauritius.
Barque Mary Nelson, to Chittagong.
Brig. Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin and Malipore.
Steamer Rome, to Australia.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.				
27	City of Agra (s)	Gordon	Liverpool, Sept. 24.
	Royal Edward (s)	Wood	New York, June 5.
	Childers	McFee	Liuerpool, June 30.

ADEN.

Sept.	13	Arab H. M.'s, ss, Stapford,	from Red Sea.
	19	County of Peebles Ship, Fordyce,	from Cardiff.
Oct.	3	Dagmar, ss, Cuthbert,	from Mucalla.
	5	Dragon, H. M.'s ss, Hutton,	from Maccala.
	11	Chioggia, ss, Preve,	from Assab.
	14	Le Clochelerie F. Corvt, ss,	Valon, from Mayotte.
	14	Dupleux, ss, Such,	from Mauritius.
	15	Torpedo St. Lanch, ss,	Brumtrom, from Plymouth
	16	Pallion, ss, Skinner,	from Cardiff.
	18	Ascalon, ss, Reynolds,	from Bombay.
	19	Teheran, ss, Loggin,	from Venice.
	19	Deccan, ss, Seaton,	from London.
	19	Khedive, ss, Tomlin,	from Bombay.
	20	Arab, H.M.'s ss, Stapford,	to Maccala.
	20	Dragon, H. M.'s ss, Huiton,	to Maccala.
	21	Pallion, ss, Skinner,	to Bombay.
	21	Bellingham, ss, Bell,	to Marseilles.
	21	Wyberton, ss, Blacklin,	to Rotterdam.
	21	Brocadale, ss, Reynolds,	to Marseilles.
	22	Dagmar, i. G. ss, Cuthbert,	to Maccala.
	22	LeClochelerie F. Corvet, ss,	Valon, to Toulon.
	24	County of Peebles, Ship,	Fordyce, to Chittagong.
	24	China, ss, Cole,	to Jeddah.
	24	Claudon, ss,	Waiton, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dupleux, ss, Such, from Mauritius.
Torpedo St. Lanch ss, Brautrom, from Plymouth.
Sarah Ann, ss, Hay, from Cardiff.
Chittern, ss, Goodsail, from Suez.
Queenulun, ss, Thompson, from Glasgow.
Scinc, ss, Manning, from London.
Panama, ss, Morris, from Cardiff.

Oct.	19	Chloggia, ss,	Preve, to Assab.
	19	Armenia, ss,	Read, to Liverpool.
	19	Teheran, ss,	Loggin, to Bombay.
	19	Deccan, ss,	Seaton, to Calcutta.
	19	Khedive, ss,	Tomlin, to London.
	20	Arab, H.M.'s ss,	Stapford, to Maccala.
	20	Dragon, H. M.'s ss,	Huiton, to Maccala.
	21	Pallion, ss,	Skinner, to Bombay.
	21	Bellingham, ss,	Bell, to Marseilles.
	21	Wyberton, ss,	Blacklin, to Rotterdam.
	21	Brocadale, ss,	Reynolds, to Marseilles.
	22	Dagmar, i. G. ss,	Cuthbert, to Maccala.
	22	LeClochelerie F. Corvet, ss,	Valion, to Toulon.
	24	County of Peebles, Ship,	Fordyce, to Chittagong.
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DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall (s)—26 casks brassware, Mooljee Giga ; 102 cases whiskey, Eduljee Bazonjee ; 300 cases brandy, W. M. Macaulay & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Teheran (s)—1 cases haberdashery and 4 cases toys, Allana A. Raymon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts (s)—10 cases glassware, Hajee Noor Mahamed Suliaman.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—10 hogsheads claret, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Alvah (s)—120 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 20 cwts. bones, Ally Mahamed Kussum.
Knight of St. Patrick (s)—800 cwts. wheat, Nursee Khetsee ; 3000 cwts wheat, Remington and Co. ; 1,000 cwts. wheat, Goculdass Toolseedass ; 800 cwts. wheat, Mohunlal Muganlall ; 63 bales cotton C. I. S. and W. Co.
Branksome Hall (s)—800 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Jaware Manjee ; 21 bales cotton, Ghelia Lackumsee ; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co. ; 800 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 30 bales wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee ; 45 bales wool, Russoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.
Arago (s)—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. ; 2814 1wts coir yarn and 250 cwts myraboilams, Mooljee Jaitha and Co. ; 800 cwts wheat, Mooleknund Jumnadass ; 800 cwts wheat, Jaitha Purshotum ; 100 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass ; 40 bales wool, Naranjee Moojee.

FOR LONDON.

Adirondack (s)—12,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co. ; 5 bales hides, Jatardina Mowjee.
Teheran (s)—6,0.3 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 4,638 cwts horns, Dhunice Valjee ; 2 bales hides, Hajee Zanal Sedlin.
Inchorna (s)—15½ cwts indigo, Khetchnull Toolaram ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Adrijee, Saimon and Co. ; 200 bags Columba roots, Hustonjee Manuckjee ; 30 cwts horns, Peershoy Allarakhia ; 2 bales hides, Rahimuhoy Fazel ; 7 bales hides, Nensesbhoy Gangjee ; 15 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 10 bales hides, Hustonjee Manuckjee ; 100 casks castor-oil, Ralli Brothers ; 8 bales skins and 22,100 cwts horns, Allarakhia Sazon.
Mary Hounsun (s)—90 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
John David (s)—508 cwts coir yarn, Currimsee Khetsee & Co. ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Laljee Poonsee & Co. ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co. ; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co. ; 475 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy and Co. ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Nursee Khuttow ; 400 cwts wheat, Mahunlal Muganlall ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Maty Jetta ; 800 cwts wheat, Razubally Alyruza.

FOR HAVRE.

Bransley (s)—26 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Manilla (s)—200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Helena (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Sigg Sulzier and Co.
Borowdale (s)—525 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MESSINA.

Manilla (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 100 cwts wheat, M. Spiteri and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Simoona (s)—323 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Wachusetts, (s)—1 bale woolen carpets, 6 cases chutney and 5 cases blackwood furniture, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co ; 24 tons old iron, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia (s)—50 cases grass oil, J. F. Sleeman ; 3 [cases brassware and 1 case shawls and cloaks, Warden and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—2 boxes silver coins, The French Bank.
Elysia (s)—499½ cwts gingellyseed 1,687¼ cwts groundnuts and 100 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 10 pots rosa oil, E. L. Moolchund ; 17 cwts groundnuts, F. Spinner and Co.
Newnham (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 277¼ cwts gingellyseed, Vussonjee Narenjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Siam (s)—100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co. ; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Siam (s)—10 casks castor-oil, The P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna ; 145 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 29.

Turner, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Aurungabad.
Fuller, Major-Genl., R. E., on duty, from Matheran.

OCTOBER 30.

Adye, Lieut., 5th Infantry H. C., on leave, from Hingoli.
Borton, Lieut., Norfolk Regt., on leave, from Subathu.

OCTOBER 31.

Keyes, Major-Genl., Staff, on duty, from England.
Evan, Brig.-Genl., Staff, from leave, from England.
Kelly, Surg.-Major, from leave, from England.
Cates, Bgde.-Surg., from leave, from England.
Fryer, Lieut., 3rd Bombay L. C., on leave, from Deesa.
Gulland, Bgde.-Surg., on duty, from Secundrabad.
Wemyss, Capt., 4th Bengal N. I., on leave, from Peshawur.
Salmon, Lieut., 3rd Belooch Regt., on leave, from Jacobabad.
Young, Lieut., 21st Punjaub N. I., on duty, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 30.

Turner, Lieut., R. A., from leave, to Aurungabad.

OCTOBER 31.

Fleming, Lieut., Madras Ord. Dept., from leave, to Hingoli.
Avetoom, Surg., on leave, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 31.

1. The Drill Season of the Corps will commence with a march out on Saturday, the 5th November, 1881. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. sharp, and members who have not drawn their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.

2. Until further orders white uniform will be worn for all parades.

3. Until further orders the following will be the detail of parades and drills for the coming season :—

Days.	Hours.	Parades.	Place of Parades.
Sunday			
Monday	6 a.m.	Recruits & Inst. Drill	Oval, Byculla & Mazagon.
Tuesday	6 a.m.	Recruits Musky. & Postn. Drill	Do.
Wednesday	6 a.m.	Adjt's. Parade & Recruits	Oval
Thursday	6 a.m.	Recruits & Inst. Drill	Oval, Byculla & Mazagon.
Friday	6 a.m.	Recruits & Inst. Drill	Do.
Saturday	5 p.m.	Comdg. Officers Parade	Oval.

4. The following will be the order and dates for the various companies to be put through their annual course of musketry commencing with Position Drill as under :—
Ex. Company, 8th to 21st November, 1881.
C. Company, 22nd November, 1881, to 5th December 1881.
B. Company, 6th to 19th December, 1881.
F. Company, 20th December 1881, to 3rd January, 1882.
D. Company, 4th to 17th January, 1882.
A. Company, 18th to 31st January, 1882.
Companies at Musketry will, during the period set apart for their Musketry training, attend for Musketry Parades throughout the week, Wednesday's and Saturday's excepted irrespective of the above table, and will be formed into squads for Musketry practice only.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DEFECTIVE SIGHT.
HARRIS AND LAWRENCE
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY,
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, and prescribed by all SURGEON OCULISTS. For the convenience of Mofussil residents who are unable to visit us, we will on application forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.
Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will LEAVE POONA on tour on 5th instant. During His Excellency's absence from head-quarters telegrams and letters of an urgent nature may be sent to HIS EXCELLENCY addressed "HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any post town. Ordinary letters and parcels, and all letters, telegrams, and packets intended for the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor should on and after 6th instant be sent to Bella Vista, Mahableshwur.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Parel, Bombay, 1st November, 1881.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

REUTER yesterday informed us of two facts relating to M. Gambetta, the full purport of which is only explained by the in-mail which arrived in the Rome. The telegraph states that M. Gambetta was elected President of the Chamber of Deputies *provisionally*, and that the next day he had an interview with President Grévy. Now it appears from the English papers published on the morning of the day when the mail left London that the object of that interview was to consult with regard to the ministerial crisis then prevailing with a view to the accession to office of M. Gambetta as Prime Minister. M. Ferry's Ministry was so discredited by the disastrous turn affairs had at that time taken in French Africa, that it was anxious to resign and had, according to one account, actually placed its resignation in the hands of the President. It was believed for a moment that the hour had come for M. Gambetta to accept the responsibility of office ; but the hour was not yet. Whether he had secretly advised the adventure in Tunis or not, he had never considered it opportune to express either public approval or disapproval of it, and he had no desire to identify himself with it at the moment when it was covered with discredit by a certain amount of failure arising not wholly from the vehement resistance of the Arabs, but in part at least from bad management and incompetence. M. Gambetta therefore represented to President Grévy that the Ministry under whose auspices the new Chamber was elected was bound, according to constitutional usage, to retain office until it met and had an opportunity of considering the policy which the Government had pursued. When the Chamber met it would be time enough, in M. Gambetta's view, to think about resignation ; and the day after it met M. Gambetta promised to have another interview with the President. This interview has now taken place ; and its significance is, under the circumstances, not to be overlooked. M. Gambetta has within the last few weeks visited Germany, and if all accounts are to be believed, he had then an interview with Prince Bismarck, who is generally understood to regard him as the one man in France strong enough to avert or postpone indefinitely a war for the re-vindication of Alsace and Lorraine. M. Gambetta, like most capable men, knows how to wait, and for the time being it suits the German Chancellor perfectly that France should continue to wait, and do nothing in a hurry. Prince Bismarck, who is anxious that we should take Egypt, and thus keep ourselves out of mischief elsewhere, is equally desirous that France should expend in Tunis, and perhaps in Tripoli, the superfluous nervous excitability which otherwise might find vent nearer home. It is quite possible that, whether the Chancellor and the ex-Dictator have had a personal interview or not, there is a very real understanding between them with regard to French aggrandisement in North Africa. If M. Gambetta, therefore, decides to accept office upon the disappearance of the Ferry Cabinet, we may expect to see the march of events in Tunis considerably accelerated, for the man of Cahors will not suffer a parcel of Arabs to interfere many weeks with the extension of French power on that side, once he is sure of that "benevolent neutrality" which Bismarck proferred to Louis Napoleon if the latter would annex Belgium. Napoleon III. wanted an alliance, offensive and defensive, and so the offer of benevolence came to nothing ; but it was made. Gambetta may think it well to take the half-loaf, and do the best he can with it. It is possible that in any case the Ferry Ministry may retain power for a few days, or even a few weeks, longer. The occupation of Kairouan by the French troops will, no doubt, do something to appease the indignation felt at previous miscarriages, and the Ministry may find in the Chamber friends who would not have declared themselves three weeks since. Besides, M. Gambetta may prefer to put off still further that acceptance of office which will render him the target for the missiles of every party and faction in the State which is not itself in power. But if he accepts office, France will once more have at her helm a man who has a course shaped out in his mind, and the firm resolution to steer her by it.

WE have received through the Indian Revenue and Agricultural Department a copy of a very interesting report on the agricultural resources of the Seychelles Islands, by Mr. H. Cockburn Stewart, who holds the position of Chief Civil Commissioner of that small but highly favoured dependency. The Seychelles are within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Mauritius, His Excellency F. Napier Broome, who has forwarded the Chief Commissioner's report, together with observations by the Mauritius Director of Forests and Gardens (Mr. J. Horne), and a minute by His Excellency himself, to the Government of India, with a request that they will give the papers such publicity as is within their power, "with the object of attracting capital to Seychelles, where a promising field exists for agricultural enterprise." The natural advantages enjoyed by these islands, as described by Mr. Stewart and Mr. Horne, are indeed remarkable ; and after reading the former gentleman's report, it is easy to understand how he "cannot conceive it possible that a British possession enjoying all the natural advantages that we have here possessed of a large and wonderfully safe harbour within three weeks' journey by steamer from England, and equi-distant between Aden, Mauritius, Zanzibar, and Madagascar, could remain so long undeveloped and with a revenue of only some £13,000 a year, were it known." In addition to a wonderful fertility, the country possesses a charming climate. Though near the equator the great heat common to the tropical countries is not experienced, and hurricanes, so destructive to agriculture in Mauritius and Bourbon, never visit Mahé and the other islands of the Seychelles archipelago. Further, the country is "notoriously healthy, and exempt from all epidemic diseases and endemic fever." As to productiveness, it appears that the Seychelles soil will grow the most valuable products with remarkably little trouble to the cultivator ; but the Seychellois are a terribly lazy race, and have done nothing to turn to account the splendid natural advantages of the country. Though they have been clearly shown that vanilla, cocoa, Liberian and other sorts of coffee, tobacco, cloves, cotton, &c., &c., can be easily grown at great profit, they are content to depend almost entirely upon the cultivation of the cocoanut-tree, which is peculiarly suited to their indolent habits. A tree is planted, and reaches the bearing stage after twelve or fourteen years, without further care. The fruit falls to the ground, and the only trouble required is to gather it. This exactly suits the lazy Seychellois ; and at the present time, in Mahé, the principal island of the group, of the total area of 34,749 acres, 12,000 acres are planted with cocoanut-trees. The remainder of the island is divided as follows :—9,500 acres partitioned off in estates not planted with cocoanuts, and of which about 500 acres only are under cultivation for vanilla, cocoa, coffee, cloves, maize, manioc, &c. ; 1,500 acres forest ; and the remaining 11,749 acres non-cultivated and waste land. Of these 11,749 acres, 8,000 are well suited for vanilla, cocoa, and coffee planting, which, with the 9,000 acres divided into estates but unutilised, gives "17,000 acres admirably suited to the production of every known spice, vanilla, cocoa, and coffee." Pepper and cinnamon are allowed to grow waste, and no attention is paid to nutmegs, allspice, arrowroot, ginger, safiron, and cardamoms, all of which could be extensively cultivated. The incorrigible laziness of the Seychellois is well illustrated by the way they deal with the clove-trees, of which there are 150 acres in the islands. Mr. Horne, the Director of the Mauritius Botanical Gardens, in a report on the Seychelles islands, dated the 20th May 1875, writes as follows :—"The manner in which the islanders gather the cloves is both reckless and wasteful ; they cut off all the branches of the tree, although they are well aware that several years must elapse before the trees again reach the bearing stage, and in fact that many of them will die altogether. The cloves could easily be gathered from the highest trees by means of a bamboo ladder ; and Mr. MacLeod, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Mozambique, writing of Seychelles in 1859, says 'this year two-thirds of the cloves that are produced by the remains of the spice gardens established by Mahé Labourdonnais were left on the ground for want of labour to save them.' Since that date they have been cut down for firewood." The value of the Seychelles cloves is about £4 the 100 lbs. There are 150 acres of vanilla now planted in Mahé, the profit derived from which is about Rs. 2,500 an acre, "at a moderate computation." The working expenses appear to be very trifling A M

TELEGRAMS.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON THE BALLY RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

From the official report on the accident to the Viceroy's special train at Bally, on Sunday, the 9th instant, it appears that Mr. Campbell, the Acting Agent, E. I. R., is of opinion that the breaking of the tire was due to an inequality in the manufacture of the steel, and that in 1870, the year in which the tire in question was made, the manufacture of Bessemer steel, of which the tire was formed, was comparatively in its infancy, and the castings suffered much in quality. Mr. Campbell has known such tires break suddenly while they were standing on a bridge, without apparent cause. It is believed that the tire which broke on the present occasion cracked through suddenly, and the ends flying out, was torn asunder in the middle. On examination with a magnifying glass, no sign was discovered of any flaw, or of the crack being old. No damage of importance was done to the vehicles forming the train, which were expected to be fully repaired before the end of the month.

AYOUB KHAN IN PERSIA.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

Ayoub Khan has announced to the Governor of Khorasan his arrival in Persian territory at Kain.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Oct. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Canara, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

Fair Dhollera	4½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅜
4½ ,, ,,	99⅜
3 ,, Consols for account	99⅛
5 ,, French Rentes	116½
Bar Silver	51½

Departure—Timor.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Emden. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted beyond Emden. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, OCTOBER 30.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 77·1 Farht.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31.

At 6 a.m.	75·0
,, 10 a.m.	83·1
,, 2 p.m.	87·6
,, 4 p.m.	85·7

We reproduce in another column a complaint addressed to the P. and O. Company by a number of passengers, regarding the s. s. Sumatra. The P. and O. authorities, we believe, are at a loss to understand the reason for the complaint, because the Sumatra is rather a favourite passenger ship (being a poop decked steamer), and is as well found as any of the P. and O. Co.'s fine fleet. She has a good and efficient staff of servants, and her machinery, when she left Bombay last, was in perfect order. It is true she is to be taken off the line; but the only reason, we believe, for removing her from active service, is that she has a small cargo-carrying capacity, which makes her unsuited for the business of the present day.

At a meeting of shareholders of the New Dhurumsey Spinning and Weaving Company held yesterday, the chairman, Mr. Dorabjee Framjee Panday, mentioned that the directors had under consideration the advisability of reconstructing the company; that the memorandum and articles of association of the company, which were now in course of preparation, would be submitted for approval at an early date; and that, meantime, the shareholders would be glad to learn that, it was hoped, the differences between the directors and the agents would now terminate amicably. The directors' report for the year ending 30th June, 1881, and the half-yearly audited accounts of the company, were adopted. The appointment made by the board of Mr. John Gordon as a director of the company was confirmed; and Messrs. J. R. Duxbury and Joomabhoy Lalljee were re-elected directors. Messrs. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody, Pallonjee Framjee Mistri, Murjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, and Motiram Bhagoobhai were appointed auditors, the remuneration of each being fixed at Rs. 150 for each half-yearly audit. The thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the directors and the agents for "the able management of the affairs of the company during the past year." Our report of the proceedings stands over.

It is stated that an official inspection of the Nimuch-Nasirabad State Railway, between Chitore and Nasirabad, will be made this month. The line, however, will not be open for goods and coaching traffic till the 1st of January next, although, up to a late date, it was expected that communication by rail from Khandwa to Ajmere would be complete by to-day, the 1st of November.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"India was startled to hear that Raja Rampal Sing of Rampur is trying to enter the British Parliament. Though we have not the least sympathy with the proposal raised in Bombay of representing India in the British Parliament as Ireland is represented, we would be very glad to see a few Indians there, if for no other purpose than to ask questions. We do not know the qualifications of the Raja; and his success will very much depend upon his own merits. We have a belief that any Indian, with tact and intelligence, can succeed in entering Parliament, if he will take the trouble to do it. But then the experiment, if repeated, is sure to fail. With good material we can guarantee the success of the first experiment."

The *Overland Mail* of the 14th Oct. writes:—"We are able to state that there is after all a doubt whether Sir Frederick Roberts will take up the Madras command. Mr. Childers has offered him the Quartermaster-Generalship at the Horse Guards, in succession to Sir Garnet Wolseley, who becomes Adjutant-General in the room of Sir C. H. Ellice. The post is worth only one-fourth the pay of the Madras command, but Sir Frederick may accept it for all that." We suppose he did not accept, however, or we should have heard of it before now.

Vanity Fair says:—"Owing to continued ill-health, Lieutenant-Colonel Stracey has been compelled to resign the post of Military Secretary to the Government of Bombay."

An application, which reached England lately from Ceylon, for permission to proceed with the formation of the proposed volunteer force there, the London papers state, has been approved by the home authorities, and the corps will receive the title of the Ceylon Fusiliers.

A telegram dated Washington, October 8, states that the bill of indictment against Guiteau had been most carefully prepared, and consisted of eleven counts, setting forth the shooting, wounding, and consequent death of the late President Garfield. The popular excitement with regard to the trial of the assassin was reported to be increasing.

The London School Board, at a meeting held on Oct. 13, resolved to borrow another quarter of a million, within a few thousands. Their total loans will then amount to just upon four millions-and-a half.

On October 14 his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the members of the Horse Guards staff, visited Aldershot, and made his annual inspection of the troops in the Long Valley, under very unfavourable circumstances. The troops presented an efficient appearance. The number on parade was about 8,000 men, 1,700 horses, and 40 guns.

In connection with the presentation of a "musical instrument" to Cetewayo by certain English admirers of the fallen monarch, a correspondent who signs himself "A Late Cape Colonist" writes, "The Zulu notion of Paradise is six bottles of beer a day, six barrel organs, and six wives to grind them." Perhaps, therefore, Cetewayo's spouses will not appreciate the "musical instrument" quite so much as their husband.

It was an original idea of Mr. Henry Dodd, dust contractor, whose will is published in the London papers, to make his bequest to his doctor contingent on the length of the testator's life, of course informing the medical gentleman of the provision. If Mr. Dodd had lived for two years from the date of the will (last April) the doctor would have got £2,000; if for five £3,000. Unfortunately he died within a week, and so the bequest lapses. Dust contracting must be a good trade, for Mr. Dodd's personalty is sworn under £111,000.

The *Globe* remarks that the Superintendent of Police did not, of course, take a bevy of reporters with him into Mr. Parnell's bedroom when he arrested the Land League leader, and that explains, perhaps, the diverse accounts of the honourable gentleman's reception of Mr. Forster's missive. According to one newspaper, "he appeared greatly surprised;" another says that he was "somewhat surprised;" while a third assures its readers that he "did not betray the least symptom of surprise."

Sportsmen will be interested to read that the Birmingham Recorder has sentenced a gun manufacturer named George Lloyd to six months' imprisonment for forging upon guns the name of Greener, the trade mark of Mr. W. W. Greener, of London and Birmingham. The jury held that the prisoner placed the name on the guns with intent to defraud. The Recorder said this was the first case of the kind under the Trades Marks Act, and it was a deliberate infringement.

At the usual Licensing Sessions for the county of Middlesex, held on Oct. 14, application was again made for a music license for the Trocadero Café, in Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, better known by its late title "The Argyle Rooms." Mr. Bignell, the proprietor, said he wanted to conduct the place as a respectable music-hall. There was a considerable amount of opposition; and when the vote was taken there appeared 33 for the licence and 44 against; the license was therefore refused.

Asia Minor is threatened, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, with a repetition of the terrible famine of 1873-74. Locusts, drought, depopulation, misgovernment have wrought their effects. This year's crops have almost universally failed. The district of Angora again appears to have suffered the most severely, and the unfortunate inhabitants are already beginning to emigrate *en masse* in search of food, lest winter snows and swollen streams should cut off their communications with the outer world, and they should again find themselves pent up in their mountain homes, without a chance of escape, and reduced to the same fearful plight which seven years ago caused fathers and mothers to sell their children for a handful of corn.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's article on the Jewish question has provided a welcome subject for the Jewish journals in England to dilate upon. The *Jewish World*, after devoting a leading article to the offending professor last week, begins a series of articles on the subject in the current number. The *Jewish Chronicle* publishes by "A Jew d'esprit" the following "strictly accurate résumé of the professor's recommendations"—the accuracy of which must be accepted with a very considerable grain of salt:—

To solve the Jewish question, and make the Hebrew pause,
Smith offers the suggestion, "Suppress his Book of Laws;
If still his fixed division from Gentiles he maintains,
Abolish circumcision; 'twill minimise his brains.
And if this plan's miscarriage stops not his nation's life,
Enforce his intermarriage with a non-Hebraic wife!"
All points this drastic treatment clears, 'tis simple, thorough, new:
The Jewish question disappears, and so, too, does the Jew!

Capt. Hartopp, master of the Kilkenny hounds, has discharged all his grooms, servants, and stable-boys, as he is leaving for England. The cause of his resignation of the mastership is attributed to recent resolutions of the local Land League branches prohibiting fox-hunting in the county. The estimated loss to the town by the withdrawal of the hounds is 10,000*l*. On Oct. 6 the Marquis of Waterford and a party of friends went out to enjoy the sport as usual near Carraghmore, but the chapel bell of the village of Faheen was rung and a large mob attended, who began to decoy the dogs within reach and then threw stones at them. Lord Waterford drew them off as quickly as possible, and was proceeding towards the village, when he was met by a jeering crowd. Mr. Lalor, D. L., on whose property they had been hunting, remonstrated with the people, and, reminding them that they had got the Land Act, asked them what more they wanted. They replied that they did not care about a Land Bill, and did not require one; but that they would allow no hunting to take place over their farms until every single one of the suspects was released. While this interview was proceeding several of the dogs were stoned, and some of them injured. The hunting was, of course, abandoned. It is stated that the Marquis of Waterford has determined to break up his establishment and leave the country. Thirty extra horses were to have been stabled at Carrick-on-Suir for hunting purposes this season, but their owners have resolved not to send them. It is estimated that Carrick-on-Suir alone will lose at least 2,000*l*. this season in consequence of these proceedings.

"Atlas" writes in the *World*:—I had heard and read of the 'Ladies' Dress Reform Association,' with Lady Harberton for its high-priestess; but I had no idea the reform had made any practical progress in England till last week, when I actually twice stumbled against ladies in the new garb in the streets of London—one in Bond-street, and the other in Cromwell-road. Well, I am bound to say I like it. To be sure, the ladies I happened to see in it were both handsome and well set-up, carrying themselves like queens. But really in itself there appears nothing objectionable, and the dress certainly contributes to freedom of movement, and, I should imagine, the comfort of the wearer. It is for all the world like a riding-habit cut short just to above the ankle, exhibiting merely the extremities of the trousers. I must *mention* them. Only instead of the dress and nether garments being in cloth, those I saw were of a black brocaded silk stuff that fell gracefully, and looked quiet and lady-like. Trousers worn thus, with a long skirt over them, are very different from the loud vulgar Bloomer costume of former days in this direction; and why should it not be possible that the reform may spread. But to do so it must come from above, else society will not have it on any consideration.

A correspondent who was present at the Circus in Newcastle on Wednesday night (Oct. 12) informs the *Pall Mall Gazette* that Lord Salisbury succeeded in carrying with him the sympathies of an audience which at first was curious rather than enthusiastic, and that Sir Stafford Northcote's speech was dull and ineffective. The most successful speech of the evening, however, was that made in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman by Mr. Edward Clarke, M.P. "It was a vigorous attack upon the 'feebleness' and 'cowardice' of the Government, particularly in relation to Ireland, the hon. gentleman making no secret of the fact that he would have clapped Mr. Parnell into prison for his Dublin speech. The audience listened with delight and cheered him to the echo, more especially when he maintained that the Government had encouraged Mr. Parnell in his agitation. His leaders looked on with evident gratification, and those who heard the ringing outbursts of applause which hailed Mr. Clarke's onslaught predicted great things in the future for the member for Plymouth. Whatever may be his lot in the House, he will take a leading place among the debaters of the recess."

The latest news about the sending of infernal machines to Liverpool is contained in telegrams from America. A message dated New York, Oct. 9, states:—A fresh statement published here with regard to the infernal machines discovered some time ago at Liverpool represents that the man Foy alone became informer, and that after O'Donovan Rossa and his accomplices got possession of the machines fully charged for use, Foy gave information, and subsequently negotiated with the British Consul at New York. O'Donovan Rossa yesterday asserted that Foy received $10,000 from the British Government. Another message from Philadelphia, Oct. 8, says:—The Philadelphia papers publish a statement asserting that an investigation by secret service agents has had the result of showing that the infernal machines sent to Liverpool were delivered to O'Donovan Rossa, Crowe, and Ferie by the manufacturer, and that the affair was a plot on the part of those individuals to defraud the British Government, as, after they shipped the machines, they obtained the reward offered for giving information.

The *Daily Telegraph* writes:—On the 17th instant the hundredth anniversary of York Town Battle will be celebrated by the United States Government, with such splendour and rejoicing as may be held compatible with the mourning into which the American nation has been plunged by the death of President Garfield. The chief honours of that famous victory having been earned by Baron Von Steuben, a Prussian officer who volunteered into the Colonial forces at the commencement of the War of Independence, the authorities at Washington resolved some time ago to invite that gallant warrior's lineal descendants to take part in the proposed celebrations, and instructed their Minister in Berlin to make official application to the German Foreign Office in that sense. Inquiries were promptly set on foot, at Prince Bismarck's instance, with a view towards meeting the wishes of the American Government, and resulted in the discovery of six gentlemen, all actually serving in the German army, directly descended from the hero of York Town. To these officers—a colonel, two captains, and three subalterns—the Emperor forthwith granted furloughs enabling them to comply with the invitations transmitted to them by the United States Legation, and even exempted them from their regimental duties at the autumn manœuvres, so that they might be at leisure to prepare for their long journey. It had been originally intended to place an American ship of war at the disposal of the Steubens for their conveyance from a German port to New York; but in the confusion consequent upon America's recent bereavement, this project somehow or other fell through. All their travelling expenses, however, will be defrayed by the United States Government, and, as the honoured guests of a great nation, eager to express its long-cherished gratitude towards their valiant ancestor, they will assuredly visit America under exceptionally distinguished and enjoyable conditions.

Upon whomsoever's shoulders the mantle of the late Mr. Jonathan Oldbuck, alias Monkbarns, may have descended, it is to be hoped that that ingenious archæologist's successor will lose no time in enlightening mankind as to the style, title, and personal history of the illustrious potentate whose mortal remains have recently been discovered at Formentera, one of the Balearic Isles, in a subterranean chamber manifestly fashioned by human hands. A party of sportsmen, while beating some thick low cover, came accidentally upon the entrance to this tomb, all but totally blocked up by rank growths of weeds and briars. Stimulated by curiosity they cleared away these obstacles, crept for several yards along a narrow passage hewn through the solid rock, and presently found themselves in a small domed mausoleum, containing two huge stone coffins, richly inlaid with bronze and silver ornaments. Both sarcophagi were covered with metal coffin lids, exquisitely wrought and embossed. Upon raising these, one of the coffins was seen to contain the embalmed corpse of an elderly man, colossal in stature, crowned with an Imperial diadem, and grasping a sceptre in its shrivelled right hand. The inmate of the other coffin proved to be the body, also embalmed, of a young woman considerably over six feet in length, bedecked with jewels of extraordinary size and splendour—among others, a triple collar of enormous Oriental pearls, two huge ruby ear-drops, several diamond rings, and a massive golden crown, thickly encrusted with precious stones of inestimable value. The fortunate finders of this treasure have set a watch upon the entrance to the tomb, which will be guarded by day and night until the Royal authorities in Madrid, to whom a detailed report of the discovery has been addressed, shall issue their orders with respect to its ultimate disposal. It appears that the existence of a cave in the interior of the island had long been known to the inhabitants of Formenters. As, however, it had borne an evil reputation—that of being infested by unknown numbers of venomous snakes—no one had ever heretofore dared to explore it.

PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 26.

It has been announced that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will open the exhibition at Lahore on the 24th December next, and that it will remain open for one week. You will perceive that our exhibition of the arts and manufactures of the Punjab is not to be on a very imposing scale, for one week is hardly time enough to examine more than cursorily the handiwork of the province, especially as there is to be held at the same time a "Retrospective Exhibition," which is explained to mean "objects contributed on loan and composed of selected examples of the best old work available, which will afford material for comparison with the art of to-day and for the instruction of craftsmen and the public." If these intelligent persons take the interest they may be supposed to feel in the works of art and manufactures of the Punjab, the small building allowed for the purpose will be daily too much crowded to allow sufficient time or opportunity for making comparisons between the past and the present. There is, too, unfortunately, already some reason to fear that the popular character which the exhibition has possessed will be lost in the overwhelming official patronage and control which will be brought into use. Those who have works to exhibit—and there are several in Lahore—not of the official class, should be put on the committee, and asked formally to take an active part in promoting the purposes of the exhibition, as well as to lend their collections for the occasion. We are always in full enjoyment here of the official pressure; it is perceptible in every thing that is done, and is apt to domineer and intrude when not wanted. There is some fear, consequently, that our exhibition will not receive the encouragement it deserves. If the Lieutenant-Governor find an adequate idea of its importance and of the useful purposes it might serve, he would not have consented to the short period of a week to exhibit the handiworks of the province he has ruled for five years and passed his whole term of service in. There is a tendency amongst officials in India to smother all attempts of this sort. They are apt to lead, they think, to the encouragement of the outside trader, and at the limit to the number of those objectionable intruders cannot be fixed, the official mind is happier in allowing things to glide along in their own slow way, rather than risk the continuance of those peaceful days they never proceedings for the promotion of arts and manufactures. "All very well for England and such like places," they exclaim, "but not wanted in India." Applications have been made to many native gentlemen and the chiefs of the Punjab for the loan of any good old Persian, Turcoman, or Herati carpets and rugs; for embroideries used for carpets for durbars, of which there were some very beautiful specimens laid on the floor of the durbar tent attached to the camp of the Maharaja of Kashmere, when he came to Lahore to meet the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, at the end of last year. There are also some beautiful silks and embroideries which the chiefs of the Punjab could send to the exhibition. Besides those there is a large quantity of gold and silver-plate, engraved, enamelled, or embossed, in the possession of private individuals, jewelled and enamelled hookahs, arms and armour, damascened or engraved, woodwork, carved or inlaid with ivory, and a variety of similar works of art, all of which, though representing the works of the past, that have passed, yet will supply endless instruction to artificers of the present day. When we have the cunning handiwork of our own days to compare with that of the past, we shall be able to see whether any progress has been made; but we cannot form any judgment in a week's time, five or six times as long is requisite; and unless the authorities alter their decision about the time the exhibition is to be open, I have no much reason to fear that its success will be highly improbable.

Within the last few days some interest has been aroused in our municipal affairs, but it will certainly not last. One of the municipal representatives has sent a letter to the local journal with his name attached, Mr. Jabez Lightfoot, Auditor of the S. P. and D. Railway. This gentleman complains because some one obtained the resolutions passed at a recent municipal meeting, and sent them for publication before the proper time. He has threatened "to make inquiries" how this scandal was possible, and municipality Babus in municipal reports are terribly terrible ever since. But there is too much drollery in Mr. Lightfoot; he is the best low comedian in the Punjab, and has often delighted the public both here and Simla with his spirited acting. He could never seriously injure a Baboo, if we are to suppose that useful person to be in fault, which is very unlikely. Mr. Lightfoot would be too much convulsed with laughter at the poor Baboo's error, to take serious notice of his failings. Mr. Lightfoot was attacked by a correspondent who did not sign his name at the end of his letter, and Mr. Lightfoot tells him that he will not reply to anonymous correspondents; the "anonymous" replies, gets the last word; and so ends the farce. Our municipal affairs are a farce from first to last, owing, perhaps, to the crushing influence of the officials, who arrange matters their own sweet will, and when the time comes for laying their proceedings before the "representatives" of the rate-payers, their cold, unsympathetic manner, combined with the real power they wield, makes anything like discussion ridiculous, and as there is no publicity in their proceedings, any amount of jobbery and folly may be committed. Our ruined reservoir is a case in point.

The discussion about the raising of Lahore College here to the dignity of a University is still going on, and, apparently, the area has extended to Bombay and Madras. Bombay is against, and Madras in favour of, the change. The Baboo's paper here, the *Tribune*, has made a curious discovery in this connection. It tells a tale, that a certain Mahomed Aslam Khan, an Extra Assistant Commissioner at Rawal Pindi, had exerted himself to get a memorial signed by his friends at Rawal Pindi against the Punjab University College, as he had completed his work, he received a telegram from Simla, from Dr. Leitner, Principal of the College, requesting him to use his influence to get a memorial signed on behalf of the College, which Dr. Leitner had prepared, and was sending by post to him. The memorial duly arrived, and with it a note, published in the *Tribune*, in which the learned Principal asks the gentleman to get the enclosed memorial "copied on the best paper you can procure," and then to be addressed to the "Private Secretary of H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-General, Simla." In this way the poor man had to perform long distinct operations, the latter cancelling the former and placing unfortunate Aslam Khan in a most disagreeable position. But the energy and activity of Dr. Leitner are not to be put aside, where he can use some authority to carry out his object. The memorial he has drawn up, and which is published by the Baboo "word for word," carries on its face an expression of charming innocence, as though the only person who could know nothing of its contents before publication was Dr. Leitner himself. It is curious that at this juncture the article in the *Madras Mail* should so happily express Dr. Leitner's views. The Principal concisely expresses in this memorial what he proposes to make the Punjab University. He says, "What your memorialists desire is that knowledge shall not become the monopoly of any one class in the community, but that it shall be shared by all classes alike; and whereas it is impossible that all the millions who live in the Punjab should learn English, it is better to communicate the treasures that could be locked up in English and literature to the masses by means of their own vernacular, than to prevent their acquisition by making English compulsory." These are the views of the Principal, which he takes every opportunity of expressing; and but for him the Punjab University would not attract much attention out of the Province.

The sensible Hindus have succumbed to the powerful influence of the Supreme Government, and have agreed to raise the spire of their famous temple no higher than 33 feet, and to open a well of their own on a piece of ground Government has given them for the purpose. Nothing is said about the beef question, probably because it was thought advisable not to give that a prominence the Hindus had themselves not given it; but unless some restraint be put on the practices of the Mahomedans, the ill-feeling which should now be quieted will again show itself. However, all seems peaceable and quiet so far.

The Lieutenant-Governor is expected here on the 29th instant, but he will not remain long; he will start on his last annual tour in the Province, and we shall see little of him till Christmas, and then for only a short time.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT.

HANDICAP CUP, 1881—FOR A SILVER CUP.

The following is the list of the drawing:—

J. Stivea	+7	*versus*	W. M. Tennent	+7
S. R. Graves	+7	,,	T. A. Elliot	+5
J. Crystal	+5	,,	A. Huson	Scratch.
E. Miller	Scratch	,,	H. W. Jones	+7
J. Hutton	Scratch	,,	J. Hill	+5
Wade Gardner	+5	,,	G. M. McLaren	+7
L. B. Kar	+7	,,	C. O. Oliver	Scratch.
E. M. Howe	+7	,,	H. Steel	Scratch.
H. Curjel	+5	,,	J. Brown	+5
W. Arnot	+5	,,	R. MacEwan	Scratch.
A. G. Harrison	+7	,,	F. A. Steel	Scratch.

Single games 21 up; final game 31 up. Games to commence on 1st November. Ties to be played off as early as possible; second ties to be drawn not later than the 10th November, and the winner to be decided on or before the 22nd November.

THE BAND-STAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent "Minnie Mermaid" that it is a shame the bands are allowed to play anywhere but at the Esplanade band-stand, where there is room and air, neither of which is available at the Apollo Bunder; or at least there is not room enough or air enough at the bunder. There are a number of people in Bombay who cannot afford or do not care to keep carriages, and there appear to be many ladies who walk about the band-stand, but cannot, of course, walk about on the bunder, for, as your correspondent says, there is not room enough.

A GENTLEMAN.

Oct. 31.

THE FALKLAND-ROAD LEVEL CROSSING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I ask your aid in putting down the nuisance and obstruction to traffic caused by the B. B. and C. I. Railway trains at the Falkland-road level crossing. This evening, at about 6-30, the gates were closed, and a considerable number of native carts and hackeries waiting. Soon after my arrival a local train left Grant-road station for Mahalaxmi. I then, of course, expected that the gates would be opened. Vain hope! A grass train commenced shunting. It crossed the road and waited on the north side of the crossing, as I supposed, for the purpose of allowing the gates to be opened. Wrong again! After a time a local from Mahalaxmi to Grant-road went past. Then in a few minutes also a long goods train from Mahalaxmi to Grant-road. After this had gone past the grass train re-commenced shunting, having waited during nothing all this time for the convenience of the two last-mentioned trains. The delay then became unbearable. I expostulated with the gate-men, who said they could do nothing, they could only obey the semaphore signal. I called out to the signal-man, a native pointsman, in the watch tower, who simply took no notice; he had a good look at me, and went back to his work or—his seat. At last the gate-men came to my aid; they called out to the signal-man, "Let the saheb's carriage through, he is complaining much. I replied, "No, don't speak about the saheb; do your duty, let all the native gharries through; you are greatly obstructing the road traffic." The gatemen then, misunderstanding my intended caustic chaff, or more likely my bad Hindustani, showed their lights to the shunting train to continue its work, which it accordingly did. Of course by this time it was quite dark. I was kept waiting altogether 25 minutes, the crossing having no doubt been kept closed fully 30 minutes from the time the first-mentioned train entered Grant-road station from Charni-road.

I have been obstructed continually at this station, but last night it was too too much.

INDIGNANT.

Oct. 29.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1881.

NOTE.—*Where Regiments are divided the Headquarters Station is mentioned first.*

The stations of corps beyond the frontier are printed in italics.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

"B" Brigade—
D Battery .. .. ..Mhow.
E Battery .. .. ..Kirkee.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Brigade—
I Battery .. .. ..Ahmedabad and Baroda.
M Battery .. .. ..Kurrachee, under orders for Nussecrabad.
N Battery .. .. ..Hyderabad.
2nd Brigade—
A Battery .. .. ..Kirkee.
B Battery .. .. ..Belgaum, under orders for Neemuch.
C Battery .. .. ..Ahmednagar.
D Battery .. .. ..Kirkee.
E Battery .. .. ..Nussecrabad, under orders for Kurrachee.
F Battery .. .. ..Deesa.
G Battery .. .. ..Neemuch, under orders for Belgaum.
4th Brigade—
A Battery .. .. ..*En route to Kurrachee.*
Depôt .. .. ..Bombay.
8th Brigade—
No. 5 Battery .. .. ..*En route to Khandala.**
Depôt .. .. ..Poona.
No. 11 Battery .. .. ..Aden, under orders for England.
No. 13 Battery .. .. ..Aden, under orders for England.
No. 16 Battery .. .. ..Bombay, under orders for England.
No. 17 Battery .. .. ..Bombay, under orders for England.
9th Brigade—
No. 10 Battery .. .. ..Bombay, under orders for Aden.
No. 14 Battery .. .. ..Bombay, under orders for Aden.
No. 15 Battery .. .. ..*Quetta.*
Depôt .. .. ..Kurrachee.
11th Brigade—
No. 5 Battery .. .. ..Mhow.

NATIVE ARTILLERY.

No. 1 Mountain Battery .. ..*Quetta.*
Depôt .. .. ..Jacobabad.
No. 2 Mountain Battery .. ..Poona.†

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

43rd Company .. .. ..Kirkee.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters .. .. ..Kirkee.
1st Company .. .. ..Aden, under orders for Kirkee.
2nd Company .. .. ..Kirkee, under orders for Aden.
3rd Company .. .. ..*En route to Kirkee* & Surakulla Pass.*
4th Company .. .. ..Kirkee.
5th Company .. .. ..Kirkee.

BRITISH CAVALRY.

17th Lancers .. .. ..Mhow.

NATIVE CAVALRY.

1st Bombay Lancers .. ..Neemuch, Nussecrabad.
2nd Bombay Light Cavalry ..Poona.
3rd Bombay Light Cavalry ..Deesa, Rajkot.
1st Sind Horse .. .. ..*Thull Chotiali, Hurnai, Sharigh, Gundakin-duff, Nari Gorge, Sibi, Thulli.*
Depôt .. .. ..Jacobabad.
2nd Sind Horse .. .. ..*En route to Jacobabad†*
Depôt .. .. ..Jacobabad.
3rd Sind Horse .. .. ..Jacobabad.
Aden Troop .. .. ..Aden.

BRITISH INFANTRY.

2nd Bn. Royal Lancaster Regt. Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Deesa.
2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt. ..Poona.
2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt. ..Nussecrabad, Neemuch, under orders for Jubbulpore and Saugor.
2nd Bn. Lancashire Fusiliers ..Mow Asirgarh Indore.
2nd Bn. Gloucestershire Regt. ..*Quetta.*
Depôt .. .. ..Mhow.
1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt. ..*En route to Nussecrabad and Neemuch.*
1st. Bn. Wiltshire Regiment. ..Aden, under orders for England.
2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regiment .. .. ..Kurrachee, Hyderabad.
2nd Bn. Royal Irish Fusiliers ..Belgaum, Kolhapur.
1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.. .. ..Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Kirkee.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Grenadiers .. .. ..Mhow.
1st Grenadiers .. .. ..*En route from Nussecrabad to Rajkot and Dwarka.*
3rd Light Infantry .. .. ..Belgaum.
4th Rifles .. .. ..*En route to Ahmednagar.**
Depôt .. .. ..Ahmednagar.
5th Light Infantry .. .. ..Deesa.
6th Regiment .. .. ..Neemuch.
7th Regiment .. .. ..*En route from Bhuj, to Bombay.*
8th Regiment .. .. ..Ahmedabad.
Depôt .. .. ..Hyderabad.
9th Regiment .. .. ..Dharwar.
10th Light Infantry .. .. ..Kurrachee.
11th Regiment .. .. ..Jacobabad Sukkur

* Portion of Column returning to India by the Saugarh Valley and Bozdar Country via Dera Ghazi Khan.
† One Squadron returning to India by the Saugarh Valley and Bozdar Country via Dera Ghazi Khan.

MACPHERSON MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Treasurer acknowledges the following additional subscriptions:—

	Rs.
Alexr. Inst, C.E.	100
Dr. A. G. Maconachie	50
J. Elphinstone, C.S.	50
A. B. Dunnett	50
W. Martin Wood	30
W. C. Guest	5

DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

All Saints' Day, Tuesday, November 1.
7-30 a.m.—Administration of the Holy Communion.
Thursday, November 3.
6-30 p.m.—Lecture.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 30th October, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·870
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	69·7
Relative humidity of Air	69
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	74·6
General Direction of Wind	NE, ENE, NW, ESE,
Movement of wind in 24 hours	226

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Divine Service, Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore, 7-30 a.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessel arrived on the 30th:—Oorun (s), from Cutch. Yesterday:—Rome (s), London; Hartville (s), W. Hartlepool; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; H. M. S. Serapis, Portsmouth.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Loch Awe, to Calcutta; Helena (s), Port Said.

Postal Notice.—The public are informed that articles for places the route for which is by the G. I. P. Railway line can now be registered at the Boree Bunder receiving office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5-30 p. m. (local time) on week-days only.

All Souls' Day in the Portuguese Sonapore R. C. Graveyard.—To-morrow, the 2nd instant, being All Souls' Day, there will be several masses in the Sonapore graveyard, commencing from 7 a.m. and a solemn office *defunctorum* will also take place at 5½ p.m. for the suffrage of the poor souls in purgatory. The Catholics of this city are hereby reminded of the plenary indulgence granted by His Holiness Pope Pius VI. to all the faithful who, having confessed and received Holy Communion, should assist in the above acts; as also during any day of the Octave of All Souls' Day or any Monday of the year. They should be present there at the offering of the sacrifice of the mass, or any other divine office, and pray to the Almighty for the propagation of the faith; the said indulgence being applicable to the souls in purgatory.

Music at the Colaba Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Battalion (K. O.) Royal Lancaster Regiment at the Colaba bandstand, this evening:—

Overture	Der Freyschutz—Weber.
Operatic Selection	Patience—A. Sullivan.
Valse	Violettes—Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Olivette—Andrau.
Galop	Wirwarr—Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Barnsley and Lady Dalhousie entered the dock on Sunday.

Gambling.—Yesterday Antone Francis Lawrence and four other native Christians were convicted by Mr. Ryan of gaming in a common gaming-house in the native town, and were fined Rs. 5 each.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Kallia Shunker, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver necklet, valued at Rs. 15, the property of Thuckoo, woman. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

Inquest.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s Common Jail on the body of Abdoola Yacoob, a prisoner undergoing a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, who died from natural causes. The verdict was that the deceased died from natural causes.

Death from Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, on the body of Gopal Anunda, aged seven years, who died from the effect of burns which he sustained by his clothes having accidentally caught fire. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

Gamblers.—Joomakhan Callakhan and three others were yesterday charged at the instance of Messrs. McDermott and Kalkhoven, police officers, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with being found gaming with dice in a common gaming-house on the Bhendy-bazaar-road. They were convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each.

Furious Driving.—Bhowa Ganda was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner on the night previous at Girgaum, and thereby causing injury to Kaitan Gomes. He was fined Rs. 15; Rs. 5 of the fine, if recovered, were ordered to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

A Juvenile Pick-pocket.—Hoosein Adamjee, aged ten years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing two pice and two half-anna postage stamps, from the pocket of Succaram Narrayen, whilst he was making purchases at the Null-bazaar on the day previous. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Mill Accident.—

BANKS.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

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WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

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H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

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DINSHAW SUNTOOR & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and best batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEI HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies, and Galloways, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion.
Rhendy Bazaar Commission Stable No. 145, Oct. 18, 1881.

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AGENTS:—T. ACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

HOME FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.—Parents desirous of a comfortable HOME for their young Children in the healthy climate of the Isle of Wight, are requested to communicate with the undersigned. A large and well-appointed House, situated in its own grounds, kitchen-garden, etc., combining the unusual advantages of SEA BATHING and COUNTRY LIFE. Children carefully taught and thoroughly well fed. Best medical advice procurable, and no pains spared to render the Children comfortable. Only a limited number can be accepted, as the undersigned personally superintends their welfare. REFERENCES: THE REVEREND CANNON CONNOR, M. A., RURAL DEAN, CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, General Sir HENRY DALY, K. C. B. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. R. W., Alverbank Ryde. Inclusive Terms, 80 guineas.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.		Rs. 9-0 per keg.	
Do.	do.	" 12-0	do.
Do. FF	do.	" 12-8	do.
Do. FFF	do.	" 13-0	do.
½ lb. tins F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8 per doz lb.	
Do. FF	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do. FFF	do.	" 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins F	do.	" 9-8	do.
Do. FF	do.	" 10-0	do.
Do. FFF	do.	" 11-0	do.
Do. A W/I American	do.	" 18-0	do.
Do. U S Rifle	do.	" 24-0	do.
Do. No. 6 Cannister	do.	48-0 per case.	

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

NUBIAN BLACKING the most economical one application lasts a week.
NUBIAN BLACKING especially recommended for military men.
NUBIAN BLACKING is a liquid preparation which does not rub off or soil ladies' skirts.
NUBIAN BLACKING is perfectly waterproof, and will retain its lustre in all weathers.
NUBIAN BLACKING preserves the leather, and is entirely free from acid.
NUBIAN BLACKING is easily applied with a sponge attached to the cork.
NUBIAN BLACKING gives a brilliant elastic polish, and will not crack, and can be used on the most delicate shoes.
NUBIAN BLACKING polishes instantly, without brushing.
NUBIAN BLACKING is suitble for ladies', tlemen's, and children's boots and shoes of every description; for patents superior to varnish; also bags, purses, and military accoutrements, &c.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Muajid "	Junction*‡	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sewda	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Borgaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah		Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Moortizapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Mankurda	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangtil	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergaum
Deewa	Khandwa*†	Kurdee*†	Yoolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdahy
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanivlee*	Yowora*
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Sheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Egutpoorah*	Pagdhai	Kirkee	Kelm
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*¶¶	Barsee Road*
Bulligaum	Dhanori	Loonee	Markela
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Kheirwadee	Kasrawa for Hoshengabad	Kherigaum	Pachoey
Niphar	Bagra	Patus	Sholapoor*‡
Lasseulgaum	Semri	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Sundgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Karvay	Goolburga
Naldongree	Bankeri	Poomulwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Chalisgaun	Babai	Warrengaum	Wadi
Kopgaum	Gadawara	Nargaum	Nulwar
Galna	Bohanee	Khankeer	Yedazherry
Pachora	Kurrul (for Saugor)	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Jhee	Nursingpore	Biswa Bridge	Road
Mussawud	Kuruk Bail	Nandoora	Kistna
Sirowlee		Jullum†	Chicksagore
Julgaum		Sheagumm*	Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Lines	Danoo Road	Uncleswar	Borchavi
Churney Rd.	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad (bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda*
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barajee
Parell	Bhoolar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†*
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Mahim	Dodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Dongree	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Beelecemora	Etola	Jackwara
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
(Dyeur)	Nowsaree	Baiwa	Jhond
Bhyndar	Marolee	Nowley	Patrol
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Kharraghora
Veeraur	Surat*¶	Bhadui	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomrct	Lillapore Rd.
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Luetor
			Wadwan

Refreshmen Rooms. † Junction for Lines,
30 minutes for Tiffin,)

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
OF ALL
WINE MERCHANTS.
DRY
MONOPOLE.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,
PERFUMERS,

FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,

Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.
Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur,
Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A.-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.,
No. 15, Rs. 1-8. No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; No. 19, Rs. 3-0;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102, Rs.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	" 125, "	2
Florida Water	" 109, "	1
Violet Vinegar	" 160, "	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 1
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder
is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance.
No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Rs. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Rs. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Rs. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Rs. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS ARRIVED PER S. S. THIBET.

BEST FRENCH HATS AND BONNETS.
BEST FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit.....	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS
REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
POLITICAL ORPHAN.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 2-8.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to previous advertisements calling for tenders for the supply of COAL to this Fractory, FRESH TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the undersigned up to noon on the 9th November, 1881.
Conditions the same as in previous advertisement.

F. J. CALDECOTT, Lieut. Col., R. A.,
Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory
Kirkee, 26th October, 1881.

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

A LADY, the widow of a Medical man, residing in Devonshire, is desirous of RECEIVING into her family CHILDREN from abroad to whom she will ensure every home comfort. Address, Mrs. H. CURTLER, 10, Molesworth Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.
If preferred, particulars may be obtained from Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, Station Hospital, Mecan Meer.

FOR SALE, MANGALORE TILES, Flat and Ridge—
BY H. MANN & Co.,
BY ALBUQUERQUE & SONS,
BY A. ALBUQUERQUE.
A trial of these Tiles will prove that they effectually keep out Wet and Damp. Apply to
MOOLTANEE DHURRAMDASS SAMIDASS,
No. 18, Sipee Wada, outside the Fort.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

THE GORDON MILLS, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a FIRST CALL of Rs. (500) five hundred per share has been made payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, on or before THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1881.
Interest will be charged on all calls remaining unpaid after the above date at the rate of nine per cent. per annum.

CHAS. H. B. FORBES,
N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
TAPIDASS VURDDASS,
REGD. GILBERT,
CARSONDASS VULUBDASS,
J. GORDON,
Directors.

J. GORDON & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th October, 1881.

SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY CO.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE splendid FLEET of STEAMERS and BARGES, lately forming the S. P. and D. Ry. Flotilla service between Meeltan and Kotri.
ABOUT 12 STEAMERS varying from 150 to 370 tons (builder's measurement), 160 to 270 feet in length. Engines 65 to 280 H. P. nominal. Draught from 2'6" to 4 feet, loaded.
ABOUT 44 BARGES varying from 35 to 140 tons (builder's measurement), 65 to 200 feet in length. Draught from 1'6" to 4 feet loaded.
Most of the above are in first class order, and an inspection is freely invited at Kotri, where the vessels are now lying.
Reasonable offers for ready purchase on the spot will not be refused.
For further particular supply to AGENT, S. P. and D. R., LAHORE, and SUPERINTENDENT S. P. and D. R., KURRACHEE.

R. BOCQUET,
Lahore, 5th October, 1881. Agent.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, 1881, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1881.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th instant to 1st November, 1881, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) S. & W. Co., Ld.,
J. S. KEAY, Secy., Treas., and Agent,
By JOHN FLEMING & Co., his Attorneys.
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 14, 1881.

LIGHT WINES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOT SEASON.
BURGUNDIES.

	Quarts.	Pints.
POMMARD.. .. ..per doz. Rs.	22	0 12 0
CHABLIS .. .. "	22	0 12 0
BEAUN .. .. "	22	0 12 0
MACON .. .. "	22	0 12 0

HOCKS.

LUBENHEIMER .. .. ..per doz. Rs.	18	0 10 0
ERBACH .. .. "	18	0 ..
NERESTINER .. .. "	20	0 12 0
HOCKHEIMER .. .. "	22	0 ..
NERESTINER (Pearl).. .. .. "	24	0 ..
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) .. .. "	24	0 14

HUNGARIAN WINES.
(By Max Gregor.)

CARLOWITZ.. ..per doz. Rs.	20	0 ..
CARLOWITZ, finest selected. .. "	22	0 ..
CARLOWITZ, sparkling, a Novel and remarkable Wine .. .. "	30	0 ..
OFEDENBURG, Finest Selected .. "	22	0 ..
SAMPLE CASE OF HUNGARIAN WINE, 12 bottles, assorted.. .. "	28	0 ..

AUSTRALIAN RUBY WINE.

CABINET GRAPE, the successful rival of Claret... ..per doz. Rs.	15	0 ..
HERMITAGE GRAPE, a most superior Wine'.. .. .. .. "	22	0 ..

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

A KIND of stone, useful, capable of being used in foundaries and factories in the place of ENGLISH FIRE-BRICKS, has been discovered in the Jheend State, and will be, after being prepared and dressed, supplied to purchasers at the rate of Rs. 50 per hundred bricks, and no commission will be allowed. Any one wishing to purchase on the above stated terms is requested to apply to His Highness the Maharaja of Jheend, at Sangroor. After receipt of application, within one month's time from that date, 2,000 bricks can be supplied, and so on at the rate of 2,000 bricks a month, whatever their size and shape may be, according to the instructions sent. Bricks from one inch to three inches thick, and from one inch to six inches wide, and to one foot in length, can be supplied. Whatever instructions and orders the purchaser may give as to the sort of bricks required will be strictly carried out. The bricks will be brought free of charge to Rewari, a Station on the Rajpootana State Railway, and from thence will be carried at the purchaser's risk and cost. Payment for these bricks should be made in advance, and failing this the security of some respectable firm or of a bank must be given. Some particulars as to a trial of the strength of these new bricks used for lining a furnace at Sangroor, are herewith given. Diameter of furnace was three feet, its depth was nine feet, and height eight feet, and the lining of bricks six inches thick, and one hundred and seventy-five maunds of iron at a time were melted in it; three hundred and thirty of these new bricks, one foot in length, three-and-a-half inches thick and 5 inches wide, and four seers pucca in weight, were used in the furnace, and also ten maunds and-a-half of English fire-clay. The furnace thus prepared was used six times straight off for melting iron of the full amount each time without any repairs or renewal of bricks being required whatever, and for four more times, in addition the only slight repairs required each of these four times being six of these bricks and twenty seers of fire-clay. In a word, the furnace thus prepared in ten bouts melted seventeen hundred and fifty maunds of iron, and it is evident from this trial that these new bricks far surpass the English fire-bricks in every way. As intending purchasers may easily discover for themselves, by comparing the time their own bricks last with that of the time given for these new bricks in the trial related above, and they should take into account that by the discovery of these new bricks the heavy cost of exportation from England will be entirely avoided.

SHUMBHOONATH,
Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Jheend.
Sangroor, the 5th January, 1881. 11184—6

Letter 2,001, dated 26th March, 1881.
From Major MACKENZIE, R. A.,
Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Futtehgurh.
To BABOO SHUMBHOONATH,
Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jheend.
SIR,—The samples of your stone bricks sent have given promise of success. Please send the quantity of the bricks as per list. (1880 and 14).

No. C 2725, dated—September, 1881.
From SUPERINTENDENT,
Locomotive and Carriage, Oude and Rohilkund Railway, Lucknow.
To BABOO SHUMBHOONATH,
Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Jheend.
Sangroor via Umballa.
SIR,—Your letter of the 12th instant quoting rates for fire-bricks, I shall be obliged by your putting the work in hand (of 2,400 bricks) as per samples sent in tracing, and beg to remind you that you are dealing with a guaranteed Railway Company, and I am therefore unable to advance any money. Your account will be paid through the auditor of this Company when received and found correct. Please submit your bill on the enclosed form.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
The richest, most lasting, yetmost delicate of all perfumes, for use on the
HANDKERCHIEF,
AT THE TOILET,
AND IN THE BATH.
As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the namesof MURRAY & LANMAN, NEW YORK, without which none is genuine.
For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

SELLING AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
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